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STATE ENTERPRISE FOR FOREIGN TRADE - BUCHAREST, STR. GABRIEL PÉRI Nr. 2

CONTRIBUTION OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TO DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

THE Rumanian People's Republic carries on and develops its economy according to plan. Industry, agriculture, trade and transport — in brief all sectors which make up the country's economic activity — are organised and guided towards achieving a steady rise in the productive forces of the State.

The planning of our economy enables us to expand harmoniously and simultaneously all sectors of activity. The objectives to be reached are fixed beforehand, on the basis of an analysis which checks both requirements and potentials and sets the pace of development of each sector and, therefore, of economy as a whole.

During its three years of planned economy, the industry of this country has reached a level of production exceeding twice and a half that of 1948, a great many new industrial enterprises being set up.

The pace of development of Rumanian industry is shown by the fact that in 1951, the 1950 production level was exceeded by 28 per cent and by the fact that, during the first year of the Five-Year Plan, investments were double those of 1949.

All-out industrial production by the end of the period of the Five-Year Plan will be 244 per cent that of 1950, and 5 times that of 1948. This growth will be mostly manifest in the increase of the means of production, with a view to electrifying the country, mechanising agriculture, improving transport and developing the light industry.

Investments will be steadily increased. By the end of the period of the Five-Year Plan, they will be 300 per cent bigger than in 1949.

Concurrently with the growth of industry, most satisfactory results were also obtained in the agricultural sector. The numerous Machine and Tractor Depots set up during the past few years greatly contributed to the mechanisation of Rumanian agriculture, while the adoption of advanced agrotechnical methods made

it possible for us to reap rich harvests and turn out high quality agricultural products.

All-out production of the main cultures rose in 1951 as compared with 1950, by 58.7 per cent for wheat, 29.7 per cent for maize, 32.4 per cent for sunflower seeds and 126 per cent for sugar beet.

The Five-Year Plan calls for a more than double increase in the number of Machine and Tractor Depots.

The areas in cereals and industrial plants are to increase by some hundred thousands of hectares. This will leave large quantities available for supplying industry with raw materials and catering for the towns and export.

Naturally, the economic development of the Rumanian People's Republic has influenced foreign trade. As the country's economy developed during the two one-year plans and continues to develop at the same pace during the Five-Year Plan, the country's foreign trade expanded and modified its structure.

As a result of the increase in production and of the growth of working productivity, more and more goods, many lines of which are available for export, were turned out. Especially favourable conditions for international trade were thus created both as regards the usual items exported by this country—such as cereals, oil products and timber—and new and more and more varied products.

The new products are due to a rational use of raw materials and to the turning to account of the country's natural wealth on an ever larger scale.

The sector of oil products, for instance, no longer confines itself to one or two basic products, but is able to supply all the range of oil by-products for industrial, pharmaceutical and other uses. Apart from white spirit, motor oil and oil coke, we are also able to supply lubricating oils, paraffin, ceresin, industrial and pharmaceutical vaseline etc.

Chemicals which before the war represented 0.6 per cent of the total exports— at the same time representing 10 per cent of our imports— stand at a considerably better ratio due to the development of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries which turn to good use the abundant indigenous raw materials such as: wood, salt, animal and vegetable extracts, natural gas, oil and ores.

This accounts for the fact that, apart from the traditional chemical export products, such as caustic and calcined soda, sulphuric acid and alcohol, lead minium, lamp black etc., long lists of new Rumanian chemicals and drugs are offered today to foreign buyers.

All economic sectors show today an increase in the assortments turned out and an improvement in production processes, making new products available for export. Apart from cement, plaster of Paris, salt and glassware, we now export china, crystal, bleaching earth, marble, refractory products etc.

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As far as manufactured goods are concerned, leather, textile and fur articles, as well as numerous metal products are already known and appreciated abroad.

In the field of forestry and agriculture, we are now able to export larger quantities of goods, of a greater variety and better quality.

The timber industry is developing steadily, new products being thus available for export, among which we quote : veneer, furniture, casks, wood, pre-fabricated houses, sports articles, shoe-lasts etc. — products which are in ever greater demand abroad. Paper and paper products are also in great demand for export.

Foodstuffs such as vegetables, fruit, meat, cheese, selected wines, special products such as fruit juices, jam, compotes, biscuits, preserves, specialty drinks of many kinds, variously packed, are also items of Rumanian export.

Rumanian folk art produces many articles in demand abroad such as: home-spun fabrics, carpets, embroidery, wood-carvings, aragonite, silverware etc. The fact that we are now able to export highly technical products such as telephone apparatus, railway trucks, normal and narrow-gauge locomotives, is clear evidence of the country's industrial development.

Moreover, imports have great prospects of developing. Our metal and steel and iron industries import large quantities of iron and semi-fabricated articles such as rolled plate and steel. The grand plan for the country's electrification is an occasion for us to import appliances, cables and electric installations. The numerous industries created in the country enable us to import the most various installations, machinery, engines and apparatus.

The pace at which the import of appliances has increased is of great significance.

The import of raw materials is likewise important as it is bound up with the progress of some branches of the light industry, especially the textile and foot-wear industries. Although this country is more and more able to feed these industries with the required raw materials, the pace at which they develop and the steady rise in the standard of living of the population afford us the possibility of importing large quantities of cotton, wool, hides, dyes and tanning substances. As the health and welfare of the working population is a constant concern in this country, we are also interested in the import of large quantities of drugs and consumer goods.

It is therefore quite plain that the intensive development of Rumanian economy, together with industrial progress and the satisfactory results achieved in agriculture, continuously increase the country's possibilities of cooperation as regards both exports and imports.

The systematic development of the country's productive capacity and the increasing pace of our economy are based, to a considerable degree, on the assistance

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granted us by the USSR and on the economic relations to mutual advantage which have been established — as far as trade exchanges are concerned — with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Our exchanges with the USSR have greatly increased, every year witnessing an increase in the volume of transactions as compared to the preceding year. In 1949, these exchanges were 2.5 those of 1948 and in 1950, 30 per cent greater; in 1951, they increased by 50 per cent compared with the average level reached in 1948—1951. Under the latest agreements, we receive from the USSR whole factories and plants, machinery, rare raw materials and an important technical aid.

Our relations with the People's Democracies have also developed to a considerable extent. In 1949, our trade with Czechoslovakia increased six times as compared with 1948, while our trade with Poland rose in 1949 nine times compared with 1945, and in 1950, 52 per cent as compared with the level already reached.

The distinctive features of the agreement concluded by the Rumanian People's Republic with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are their fairness and the fact that they correspond to the requirements of the parties who are thus ensured the means of carrying out their respective plans. Moreover, these agreements call for an exchange of experience with regard to the standardisation of goods, packing problems, manufacturing methods etc.

The State monopoly of foreign trade introduced in 1949 is an important factor which directly supports the development of the foreign trade exchanges of the Rumanian People's Republic, sets them their pace, gives them a direction and a characteristic structure.

The State monopoly of foreign trade ensures to all trade exchanges of the Rumanian People's Republic a stability which is, for her partners, a guarantee of long-term possibilities of cooperation, freed from the influence of contradictory interests or of sudden changes of direction. The foreign trade of the Rumanian People's Republic is carried on by enterprises specialised in foreign trade which ensures satisfactory transactions.

The State monopoly of foreign trade places at the disposal of our planned national economy an instrument of work and activity which must carry on the most active trade exchanges with foreign countries in order to fulfil its assignments.

That is why the development of trade exchanges on a footing of equality and mutual advantage with all countries, all artificial barriers being removed, is unconditionally supported by the Rumanian People's Republic.

In this country, the people's masses, the economists and the organisations and leading figures who manage the country's economy all agree as to the necessity and possibility for developing international trade. The artificial barriers to world trade are here considered as negative factors which bring about a decline in the people's standard of living and go against the interests of the traders in the very

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countries which endorse, compulsorily, the blockade policy to the advantage of only a handful of monopolists. Neither the experience gained throughout history, nor the actual situation in the economy of West European countries, recommends isolationism and the restriction of international trade.

The Rumanian People's Republic is one of the countries within the system of socialist economy. As already stated, its economy is planned. The fact that there are countries which manage their economy in accordance with different principles cannot be a barrier to international exchanges whose development can and must be one of the means of ensuring a peaceful coexistence to the two economic systems.

The Rumanian People's Republic has repeatedly shown herself ready to resume or extend trade relations based on equality and mutual advantage with all countries. Whenever conditions have existed of equitable economic connections with other countries, the Rumanian People's Republic has concluded trade agreements with these countries and has had commercial transactions with any partner actuated by a desire to carry them out under good conditions.

The trade agreements concluded by the Rumanian People's Republic with Argentina, Austria, Switzerland, Finland, Italy etc., and the numerous transactions effected in Europe, South America and the Middle East, are concrete proof of this assertion.

The participation of Rumanian enterprises for foreign trade in various sample fairs in Central and Western Europe, the presence of Rumanian brokers on foreign markets and the talks, which traders from abroad carry on with our foreign trade enterprises, all prove that serious trade exchanges may be established between our country and any partner eager to negotiate and conclude deals profitable to both parties.

Our business partners can derive considerable advantages from developing exchanges with this country. The quality of the commodities, their appearance, deliveries according to sample, the observation of the terms and conditions stipulated in the contracts, absolute integrity, the substantial organisational structure, the financial power of Rumanian enterprises for foreign trade, and the possibility of making and carrying out deals uninfluenced by the fluctuations of prices, all create advantageous business conditions for the partners of Rumanian enterprises for foreign trade.

The Moscow International Economic Talks afford a most favourable opportunity of engaging in practical discussion of the means enabling us to develop trade exchanges between our country and the other countries, especially the West-European countries, by removing all barriers.

The country's economic development today enables the Rumanian People's Republic to conduct large-scale trade exchanges with all countries. Both imports

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and exports have increased and their volume is further increasing as our national economy develops.

The contribution of the Rumanian People's Republic to the development of international trade is the contribution of a country in full swing of development, that of a country whose continuous concern is to raise the standard of living of its population.

Public opinion in the Rumanian People's Republic is greatly interested in the debates to be held during the Moscow International Economic Talks, which is quite natural as the development of international trade is considered by Rumanian public opinion as a means of raising the standard of living of people the world over and as a considerable contribution toward preserving and consolidating peace.

We feel sure that, alongside the participants from other countries, the Rumanian participants will do their utmost to make a positive contribution to the debates on the various problems and to achieve practical results.

We wish full success to the Moscow International Economic Talks.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

Interview with GHEORGHE SAVIN, President of the RPR Chamber of Foreign Trade and Member of the Preparatory Committee of the RPR at the Moscow International Economic Talks

I. QUESTION:

Will you kindly tell us, what led to the calling of the Moscow International Economic Talks, and what response this initiative has met with abroad and in our own country?

ANSWER:

The second world war has brought considerable destruction to mankind. In many countries production in the peace industry declined considerably, and transport, finance and other branches of economic activity were disorganised.

Many countries had to suffer in consequence of the war, both in the West and East of Europe, some to a greater, others to a lesser extent.

Once the war terminated, the task that confronted humanity was to restore what war had destroyed, to convert industries to peace production and to resume trade relations broken off or hampered by the state of war. It was commendable, therefore, that in addition to the efforts of each country, in its own home activities, international cooperation and trade should be intensified.

But, although the East European countries, headed by the Soviet Union, who after the end of the war had immediately proceeded to rehabilitate and, later, to expand their national economy by cooperation and mutual assistance, and had always announced their sincere desire to cooperate with the West European countries, the development of trade between them proved impossible. Moreover, discriminations of all kinds imposed on the West European countries by the American monopolies pursuing a policy preparatory to a new world-war led to a considerable reduction of trade between East and West,

The West-European countries are the first to suffer in consequence of this policy of discrimination, and the results are only too obvious in the deficits of the balance sheets of trade and payments of Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland etc.

Commercial intercourse as desired and deemed necessary, both by the West-European and by the East-European countries, can and must develop so as to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of the respective countries, since the necessary conditions for developing such commercial intercourse exist.

Indeed, both the Eastern and the Western countries possess products which they could exchange with one another on an equitable basis, to the mutual benefit of their national economies. And gradually as the East European countries develop industrially and agriculturally, commercial interchange could grow on an ever larger scale.

For the West European countries, intensified interchange of trade would settle their problems of markets abroad and home supplies, would lighten to some extent the economic and social difficulties under which they struggle, such as unemployment, bankruptcies, falling living standards etc., and would restore entire branches of production which today are stifled by war production.

As concerns our own country, its potentialities for trading with West Europe are now more substantial than ever. Thanks to the planned development of her economy, the R.P.R. is in a position to import and export a wide variety of products of interest to all the countries of West Europe. More than that, these increased possibilities are not stationary, but are growing every year. In accordance with the Five-Year Plan for economic development, Rumania, from an agricultural country should become an advanced industrial and agricultural State and be able greatly to expand her international trade.

Similar potentialities of foreign trade exist in the rest of People's Democracies.

By considering the two lines of interests, those of the Western countries on the one side, and of the Eastern countries on the other, the idea was born of an economic assembly which should discuss the possibility of convening international economic talks.

Such an assembly, attended by delegates from various countries, took place in October 1951 in Copenhagen, where it was decided to convene international economic talks in Moscow, in April 1952.

The news of the Moscow Talks met with great response, both within the world's business circles—merchants,

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industrialists, economists, planning experts, cooperators, trade union members etc., and among the nations. In USSR as in Britain, in France as in the Chinese People's Republic, in Italy as in the Czechoslovak Republic, in Sweden as in the Polish Republic, — in brief everywhere the need is being stressed for the development of trade intercourse among the countries of the world. In this country, too, the news of the International Economic Talks to meet in Moscow, was received with interest, since we, too, wish to entertain trade relations on an equitable footing with all countries.

II. QUESTION:

What stage have the preparations for the participation of our country in the Moscow International Economic Talks reached at present?

ANSWER:

The Committee set up in this country for the work preliminary to participation in the Moscow International Economic Talks is formed of leading representatives of Rumanian economic life.

Chairman of the Committee is University Professor Alexandru Bărlădeanu, member of the International Initiative Committee for the Convention of the International Economic Talks and Minister of Foreign Trade. The Committee further includes Constantin Agiu, President of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, Stelian Moraru, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, University Professor Barbu Zaharescu — professor of Political Economy at the Bucharest C. I. Parhon University, University Professor Manea Mănescu, General Director of the Central Board of Statistics, University Professor Petre Bălăceanu, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission, Ilie David, President of the Central Union of Artisans' Cooperatives, University Professor Marin Lupu, Vice-President of the Bank of R.P.R. (State Bank), Engineer Vicol, Director of the «Agroexport» Enterprise, Niculae Anghel, Director of the «Industrialimport» Enterprise, Ghiță Ștefan, Director of the «Steagul Roșu» works in Stalin City.

The Committee has taken the initiative to organise public discussions in Bucharest, Cluj, Timișoara, Iași, Stalin City and Ploiești, within the framework of which both Committee delegates and representatives of central and local economic circles should expound the aims of the Talks.

The Rumanian Press and Radio permanently support the Committee in its work.

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III. QUESTION:

In the light of this country's present state of development what are, in your opinion, the prospects offered to the Rumanian People's Republic by the Moscow International Economic Talks?

ANSWER:

Rumanian national economy is in full transformation and development. Rumanian industry is in speedy ascent, agriculture is in course of mechanisation, our transports are better and better equipped and the living standard of the population is steadily improving.

The progress of Rumanian economy is reflected both by the volume of production and by the variety of products.

In 1949, industrial output surpassed the 1948 figure by over 40 per cent; in 1950, it surpassed that of 1949 by 37.3 per cent; in 1951 gross industrial output surpassed 1950 by 28.7 per cent.

Rumanian agriculture had its yield per hectare increased; numerous new species of industrial and medicinal plants, quality vegetables and fruits are now grown on a large scale, providing the necessary raw material for our industries.

Rumanian forestry furnishes high quality raw material to the woodwork, building, furniture and other industries.

Our export potentialities have developed in the same ratio as our economy. Besides the customary items of Rumanian export, such as grain, oil products, timber, Rumania can now offer additional items of the most varied assortments.

Moreover, the all-round development of Rumanian economy leaves over ever greater quantities of the customary Rumanian export items available for export and, at the same time, creates ever increasing demands for import items, such as industrial, agricultural, woodwork equipment and others.

The most-effective aid in the development of Rumanian economy is rendered by the continuously growing amount of trade and economic transactions with the USSR and the People's Democracies. In this respect, the Soviet Union with her well-known immense industrial resources has been and still is of continuous and effective assistance to us.

The major advantage of these economic relations is that they operate with fullest respect for our national sovereignty and stand on the basis of mutual interest.

We are desirous of developing cooperation with all other countries in the world, on the basis of an equal footing and mutual advantage, for our continuously developing economy can ensure a volume and variety of trade still larger than what has been achieved until now.

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Therefore, whenever equitable trade relations have proved practicable, we have concluded trade agreements, as, for example, with Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Finland, Argentina etc.

The development of foreign trade relations based on an equal standing and mutual advantage with all countries in the world and the elimination of every artificial hindrance thereto, finds an unconditional support in this country.

The Moscow International Economic Talks, whose aim is to contribute to the development of trade between countries of different social and economic systems, will doubtlessly be an important step forward on the road of expanding international trade relations.

IV. QUESTION:

If the exchange of goods is to the advantage of all countries, we beg to ask, who particularly hinders such international cooperation?

ANSWER:

It is no longer a secret to anybody that it is the United States monopolies that prevent the normal development of peaceful economic relations between the Western and Eastern countries.

It is no news to anybody why the USA monopolies act in this way. It is a well-known fact that, in their desire to dominate the world, the USA monopolies raise all kinds of artificial barriers to trade relations between countries.

Greater and greater barriers have been successively put up by the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact and the Kem and Battle bills.

It is against these obstacles that the economic circles in the Western countries are now voicing their protests.

I will quote a few of the more recent among these protests:

Gunnar Myrdal, Executive Secretary of the UNO Economic Committee for Europe, made the statement that « Western Europe would have to choose between economic bankruptcy and the resumption of trade with the East European countries ».

The British newspaper « Times » of July 30, 1951, writes in reference to USA discriminations: « It will mean that Britain must forego fodder and timber from the USSR, because she is unable to export goods that are not prohibited by the American definition. Such measures will place Britain in a bad position, at the mercy of the USA authorities ».

The widely-circulated « New York Times » in publishing a report from Geneva, in its issue of August 25, 1951, wrote: « Europeans are sick and tired of instructions from the Ameri-

cans as to the commodities and persons with whom they have a right to trade ».

Likewise, the USA journal « United Nation World » published an article by Shawcross, former British President of the Board of Trade, in which the latter stated: « Trade between Eastern Europe and Western Europe has always been a regular and important feature of Europe's economy. Eastern Europe remains our only source of obtaining a series of materials ».

I could quote many other such statements revealing the opposing views held by the economic circles of Western Europe and those of USA which hinder a normal development of trade relations with the East.

In conclusion, I must express my conviction that the Moscow Talks will contribute to the development of international economic relations and that it will find ways to help improve living conditions for mankind through peaceful cooperation among all economic circles throughout the world, irrespective of their social and economic systems.

RUMANIAN PRESS AND BROADCASTING STATIONS COMMENT ON THE MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC TALKS

Reflecting the deep interest Rumanian public opinion takes in the Moscow International Economic Talks, the press of the Rumanian People's Republic published numerous articles on the various aspects of the problems to be discussed during these talks.
The press devoted particular attention to the problem of peaceful co-existence of the two economic systems—the socialist and the capitalist systems.



In an article headed «The Moscow International Economic Talks», the newspaper «Scanteia» pointed out in part that:

«The very fact that the Soviet Union hospitably shelters these talks makes the attitude of the Soviet Government and peoples on this matter quite plain. «Our connections with capitalist countries—Comrade Stalin stated in 1927—are based on the recognition of the co-existence of the two opposed systems.» And in 1939, Comrade Stalin declared: «We stand for peace and the strengthening of business relations with all countries». In pursuance of these teachings of Comrade Stalin's, the Soviet Government concluded a great many agreements and commercial transactions with the capitalist States, whenever the latter have adopted, in their negotiations, the principle of mutual advantage. At present, the USSR has greater possibilities to carry on trade relations with foreign countries than in the past. «Nowadays—Comrade Beria stated in the report he made on November 7, 1951—we have far greater possibilities to establish business relations with capitalist countries.»



Dealing with the same problem, the newspaper «Romania Libera» wrote in an editorial headed «Preparing for the Moscow International Economic Talks»:

«The stupendous development of the economy of the Soviet Union and the great successes achieved with the assistance of the Soviet Union by the People's Democracies as regards economic development have made of these countries important suppliers and buyers. The Soviet Union can supply the countries which require to have their economy developed with machinery and whole installations similar to those delivered under most advantageous conditions to the People's Democracies. Moreover, Poland and Czechoslovakia can also export the products of their industry. The Soviet Union, Hungary and Rumania are able to supply foodstuffs and building timber—products which the working population in the capitalist countries stand in great need of, as the shortage of foodstuffs and housing is becoming ever greater there.



Analysing the great popularity which the notion of resuming and developing trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies enjoys in capitalist countries, the newspaper «Viața Sindicală» writes the following, in the article «Closer International Economic Relations—a Factor of Progress and a Guarantee of Peace»:

«Under pressure of the people's masses and prompted by business quarters eager to strengthen international economic relations, a breach has been forced in the blockade instituted in capitalist countries against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Some governments have concluded agreements with

the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The Soviet Union last year concluded commercial transactions with Britain and France while our country did the same with Switzerland, Finland, Italy, Austria and Argentina.

The fact that the press the world over discusses with great interest the problems raised by the expansion of economic relations between the States of Western Europe, America and Asia on the one hand and the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, on the other, is the direct result of the practical preparations for participating in the Moscow International Economic Talks.»

UNIVERSUL

In an article headed «An Initiative of the Greatest International Significance», the newspaper «Universul» deals, among other things, with the considerable economic development of the Socialist countries and the flourishing state of foreign trade in these countries:

«The Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the Chinese People's Republic — it is stated in this article — are good partners in business relations and give proof of determination and eagerness to effect as many as possible goods exchanges with the other States, on a footing of equality and mutual advantage. International business quarters know full well that these countries strictly observe agreements. The market in the countries of planned economy is firm, free from surprises or crises. The rapid development of the economy of the USSR and the People's Democracies enable these countries to keep up more and more extensive and complex commercial relations with the other States.»



Apart from editorial articles, the newspapers of the Rumanian People's Republic also published articles by outstanding figures in the economic and financial life of the country.

The newspaper «România Liberă» published in its issue of January 29, 1952, an article headed «International Economic Cooperation — an Important Factor in Preserving and Consolidating Peace», by Gheorghe Savin, President of the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the Rumanian People's Republic, and member of the

Preparatory Committee for the Moscow International Economic Talks.

After pointing out that the wise Stalin policy of keeping up economic relations on a footing of strict equality with all countries is also carried on by the People's Democracies, among which the Rumanian People's Republic, the author continues:

«Following upon pressure by the United States, an artificial barrier has been raised during the last few years against normal, traditional relations between Eastern or Western countries. The artificial nature of this barrier, the impossibility of keeping it up are made manifest by the difficult economic situation prevailing in the countries of Western Europe — a result of the deterioration of commercial relations with the East.»

Expressing his confidence that the Moscow International Economic Talks «may prove a big stride onward in the development of international economic relations», the President of the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the Rumanian People's Republic deals with the stand taken by the Rumanian People's Republic on the issue of international trade:

«Numerous facts are evidence of our wish to cooperate with other countries in the economic sphere. The participation of our People's Republic in the international fairs organized in capitalist countries is one proof in support of this contention.

At the international fair in Vienna and Milan, for instance, the Rumanian stands were highly appreciated by visitors and the specialised press. Moreover, the recent conclusion by our Government of trade agreements with Italy, Switzerland, Argentina and other capitalist countries, is another conclusive proof of its wish to cooperate economically with all countries.

That is why the Rumanian working people hail the initiative of organising International Economic Talks, which they look upon as a practical means to consolidate world peace», the author winds up his article.

The stand taken by Rumanian cooperators on the issue of international economic cooperation is enlarged on by Constantin Agiu, President of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives and member of the Preparatory Committee for the Moscow International Economic Talks.

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In an article headed «Role of Cooperation in Promoting International Economic Cooperation», published in the newspaper «România Liberă», Comrade Constantin Agiu writes in part:

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« Rumanian cooperators hail the Moscow International Economic Talks, because they endorse any initiative designed to establish and develop normal economic relations between our country and any other country, provided mutual interests and national independence and sovereignty are observed. They are ready to effect commercial transactions with co-operators' organisations in capitalist countries, offering the produce of millions of private peasant farms disposed of through cooperatives, the products of thousands of small craftsmen, of disabled ex-servicemen's cooperatives and of our developing collective farms, in exchange of products which our country is to import from abroad.

On the eve of the Moscow International Economic Talks, Rumanian cooperators are bending all their efforts on strengthening their organisations and making them prosper. They welcomed the recent currency reform carried out in this country, for it has placed at the disposal of co-operators a new, consolidated and powerful currency, which will enable us to broaden and expand the exchange of goods between towns and villages in all spheres. By contributing to the development of our economy and raising the prestige of the Rumanian « leu » abroad, the currency reform has created the conditions required for extending our international trade. Together with millions of working people in this country, Rumanian cooperators most resolutely support the initiative of establishing the closest possible economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe, confident that progress will thus be achieved in promoting peace. »

Contemporarul

SAPTĂMĂNAL POLITIC-SOCIAL-CULTURAL

University Professor Manea Mănescu, member of the Preparatory Committee for the Moscow International Economic Talks, deals with the problems of economic relations between countries in an article published in the magazine « Contemporarul » under the heading « The Moscow International Economic Talks, a Means of Raising the People's Standard of Living and Promoting Peace ».

Dealing with the cause which has brought about the severing of economic relations between the various States, the author of this article writes:

« In the post-war years, certain leading U.S. quarters carried on a relentless campaign to suppress international exchanges between East and West with a view to estranging the two worlds, to breaking off all relations between

them and to preparing an atmosphere favourable to their own warlike plans. The pressure exerted by certain leading U.S. quarters caused a bill to be passed prohibiting the export to the USSR and the People's Democracies of 313 types of products comprising 1700 categories of articles and goods, under the threat of withdrawing any sums of money granted to the West-European countries which will continue to trade with the East. This severing of trade relations has brought serious economic difficulties on many Western countries. The aggravation of the financial chaos, the perturbation in international financial relations, necessarily influenced their national production, the employment of manpower in these countries, their productive capacity and consequently, the standard of living of the population, which has lately marked a disastrous decline. »

The author of this article then points out that

« The Moscow International Economic Talks are a suitable occasion to promote commercial and other economic relations between the various States.

As they aim at finding practical possibilities of developing economic cooperation, these economic Talks will doubtlessly contribute to a considerable degree toward relieving the tension in the international situation, thus promoting the cause of peace and raising the people's standard of living », the article winds up.

Scântea Tineretului

ORGAN CENTRAL AL UNIUNII TINERETULUI MUNCITOR

In its issue of February 22, 1952, the newspaper « Scântea Tineretului » published an article headed « The Moscow International Economic Talks » by Ilie David, President of the Central Union of Artisans' Cooperatives and member of the Preparatory Committee for the Moscow International Economic Talks.

Dealing among other things with the remarkable economic development of the countries in the camp of Socialism — an important factor in the creation of a flourishing foreign trade — the author of this article writes:

« The countries in the camp of Socialism and democracy are not and can never be subject to economic crises. Having gloriously built Socialism, the peoples of the Soviet Union are now proceeding successfully to achieve Communism. With the support of the USSR, the peoples of the countries of people's democracy, having successfully implemented the two one-year plans for 1949 and 1950 and fulfilled

their assignments under the first year of the Five-Year Plan for expanding the national economy, are now enthusiastically advancing along the road of building Socialism. The decision of our Party and Government on the carrying out of the currency reform and the price cuts is one more step along the road of expanding our national economy. With the continuous and ungrudging support of the great Country of Socialism, our people are creating ever better living conditions, our national economy is developing and we are able to carry on international economic trade successfully.»

* * *

Apart from the articles published in our press, Rumanian broadcasting stations devoted particular attention to the problems to be discussed during the Moscow International Economic Talks.

In the course of a talk with University Professor Barbu Zaharescu, an editor of our broadcasting stations asked him a few questions about the Moscow International Economic Talks.

Barbu Zaharescu said with reference to the aim pursued by the Moscow International Economic Talks:

« We who are guided by the teaching of Lenin and Stalin do not harbour the least doubt as to the possibility of a peaceful co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems. But this must be made plain to broad sections of public opinion in capitalist countries, by exposing the systematic propaganda carried on by the warmongering quarters which claim that co-existence is not possible. »

On being asked about the way in which our economic experts could contribute toward preparing the Talks, Professor Barbu Zaharescu answered:

« The economic experts will have to do their best to find and make practical suggestions that may bring about peaceful cooperation between the various countries, and the development of economic relations. Moreover, economists will have to make the role and the significance of the Moscow International Economic Talks plain to the masses in this country. »

In an article read over the radio, Constantin Agiu, President of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives pointed out the following:

« The peoples' masses the world over are watching with keen interest the preparations for the Moscow International Economic Talks. It is quite natural that the hundreds of millions of people who, by their signatures, asserted their decision to struggle for the conclusion of a five-power peace pact, should consider all efforts designed to establish normal economic relations between East and West as a means of warding off to a certain extent the new threat of war hovering over their children's heads. »

Apart from various articles, our newspapers and broadcasting stations dealt with the problems raised by the International Economic Talks, giving news, feature reports, consultations etc, reflecting the interest which Rumanian public opinion evinces in the expansion of international trade relations.

RUMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE

BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY THE CHAMBER FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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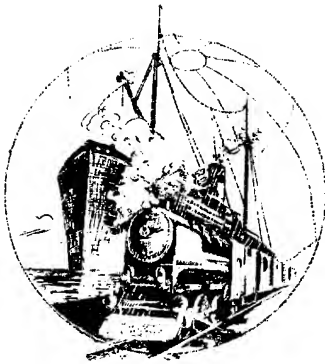
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THE VALUE OF THE COMMERCIAL ENGAGEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY STATE ENTERPRISES



*I*N a country like the Rumanian People's Republic which is energetically pursuing a rapid industrialisation that it might offer a prosperous life to its working population by means of a continuous increase in production, foreign trade plays an important part.

Indeed, trade exchanges with foreign countries enable our young Republic to complete by import its requirements of materials and equipment which are growing ever greater, and to export more and better quality goods due to the same rapid industrialisation.

It should be pointed out that industrialisation generally would not have been possible without consolidating the State's political and social foundations and without the disinterested and decisive aid of the USSR — an aid which pursues the development of a backward country from an industrial standpoint, and the strengthening of its economic and political independence.

In order to be able to fulfil the ever more important tasks assigned to it by its foreign trade, the Rumanian People's Republic, like the other People's Democracies, introduced three years ago the State monopolies — founded on the rich experience of the Soviet Union.

Consequently, all the import and export transactions of the country have been entrusted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to eleven large enterprises specialised in their particular branches. It is, therefore, these enterprises which carry out the country's import and export plan.

After an experience of three years of planned economy, there are a few aspects proving the superiority of State-controlled foreign trade and showing the advantages of the engagements entered into by a State enterprise for foreign trade from the point of view of the dealers (sellers and buyers) abroad, whoever they may be and to whatever country they may belong.

Of course, the State enterprises for foreign trade import and export in accordance with a one-year plan or a longer-term plan, showing, concurrently, the total quantities of goods available for export and the total amount of imports required in the country.

This means — from the point of view of the customer abroad — that every offer or inquiry from a State enterprise in the Rumanian People's Republic corresponds to an actual possibility of export or desire to import.

The world market is flooded with large numbers of prospecting merchants who send offers without having either goods or supplier, and who dispatch inquiries without the certainty of a buyer.

The State enterprises for foreign trade send out offers and inquiries, founded on reality, that is on products actually available for export and on real import requirements and are, therefore, to be accepted in full confidence. To an earnest seller or purchaser, who examines a proposal for trading with the Rumanian People's Republic, this knowledge is the best guarantee.

Apart from the validity of the offer, the buyer or seller's solvency and reliability also have to be taken into account.

An enterprise in the foreign trade of the Rumanian People's Republic is an enterprise organised under the authority of the State, has been conferred a State monopoly and answers for the liabilities incurred with its own capital. Its solvency is unquestionable; this is very important for a serious customer who is obliged, whenever he receives offers from private firms, to make inquiries about their solvency, reliability and past transactions, which does not exclude his assuming some risks, in spite of references and even guarantees.

The transactions proposed by a State enterprise do not imply risks, as the firm is always reliable and solvent.

Even if, by way of exception, the ordered goods are no longer available, a State enterprise mostly finds the means of replacing these goods by other goods, thus giving satisfaction to the buyer.

An offer made by a State enterprise for foreign trade which holds the exclusive control of the sale and purchase of a product is a guarantee of maximum technical competence and responsibility. In every branch of trade, the best experts and engineers are at hand, and the most up-to-date laboratories, warehouses, refrigerators and store-houses in the country are used for checking, conditioning and storing a product.

A foreign trade enterprise in the Rumanian People's Republic does not sell or buy goods it is not conversant with; it inquires about the technical conditions of the product it is responsible for, follows in every detail the conditioning, storing and dispatch of the goods, in brief, answers for the quality of the goods imported and for the prestige of the Rumanian goods exported.

It is important for a serious dealer to know that he can count on goods which are up to the mark from a technical point of view and that, whatever the quantity concerned, irrespective of whether wheat or handicraft articles are dealt in, he will receive, in compliance with the terms of the contract, perfectly standardised wheat or handicraft articles up to sample.

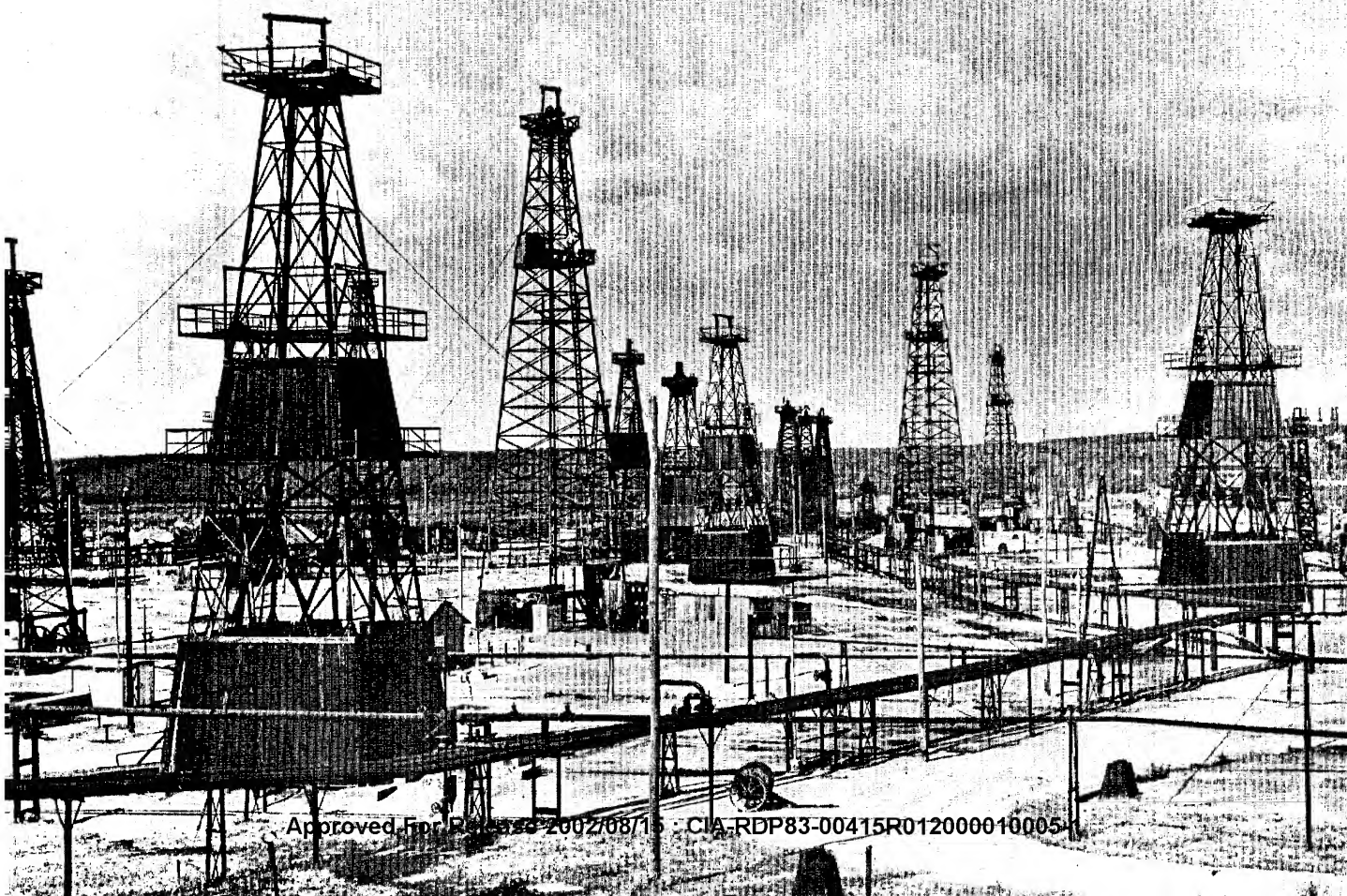
It should be recalled here that the internal and external possibilities of a State enterprise as regards means of transport, banking, dispatch, insurance, handling etc. are a sound guarantee for transacting business with foreign countries.

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After three years of State monopoly in foreign trade, the results are found to be most satisfactory. Dealers abroad fully appreciate the value of the commercial engagements contracted by Rumanian State enterprises.

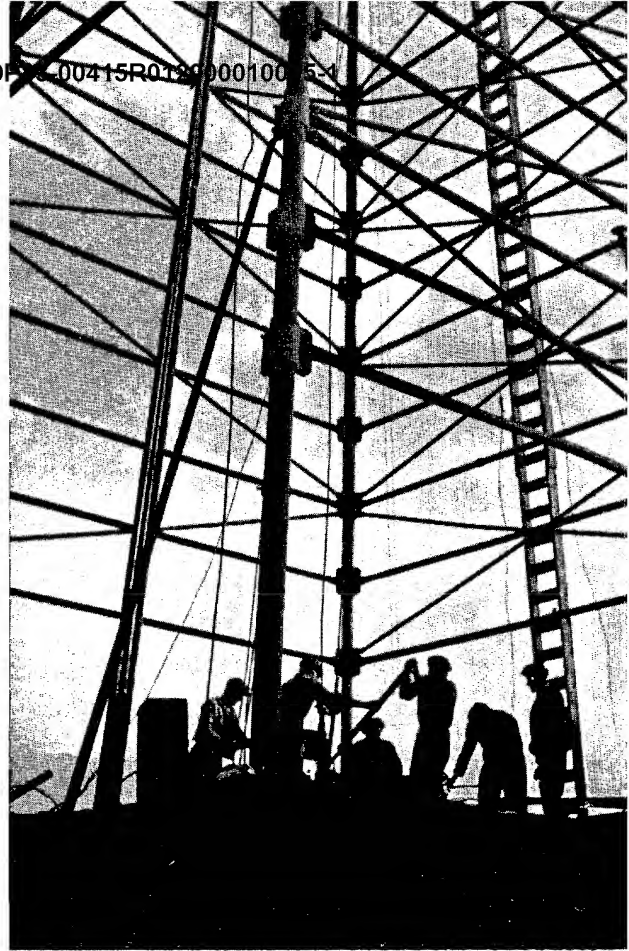
Furthermore, the enterprises for foreign trade have greatly simplified and tend to simplify more every year many of the formalities and the intricate system of guarantees which have been used for long years in world trade.

A new business method, a new practice of trading with other States has thus come into being, based on the reliability and unquestionable competence of State enterprises.

Anyone who examines an inquiry or an offer, or appraises the advantages of an engagement entered into by a foreign trade enterprise in the Rumanian People's Republic should be fully convinced of its reliability and competence.



An oil well in operation



THE OIL INDUSTRY

The existence of oil in this country was first mentioned a few centuries ago and, around 1500, oil began to be extracted in Muntenia.

In 1646, for instance, the monk Bandinus on crossing the Ghimeş gorge, noticed numerous oil wells on the Mosoare, Poeni and Doftana hills.

Dimitrie Cantemir notes in his « Descriptio Moldaviae » that in the neighbourhood of Moineşti, on the banks of the Tazlăul Sărat, some mineral resin gushed out which the local inhabitants used for oiling the axles of their carts.

Although oil was known in various parts of the globe at different periods, it was industrialised

only relatively recently, Rumania being one of the first countries where attempts were made to distil crude oil in order to obtain lamp oil.

The first refinery was set up in 1856 at Râfov, near Ploeşti, by Tudor Mehedinteianu. On October 8, of the same year, a contract was signed in Bucharest providing for the first time in the world for the illumination of a town with petroleum which had been extracted from crude oil.

•

Since then, our oil industry has developed considerably, especially during the last few years.

The drilling rose in 1951 by 206.9 per cent as compared to 1948; 106.5 per cent of this rise is

exploration drilling designed to discover new oil deposits; moreover, the output increased by 44.6 per cent as compared to 1948.

The assertion of biased circles which claimed that oil was well nigh exhausted in this country has thus been proved fallacious.

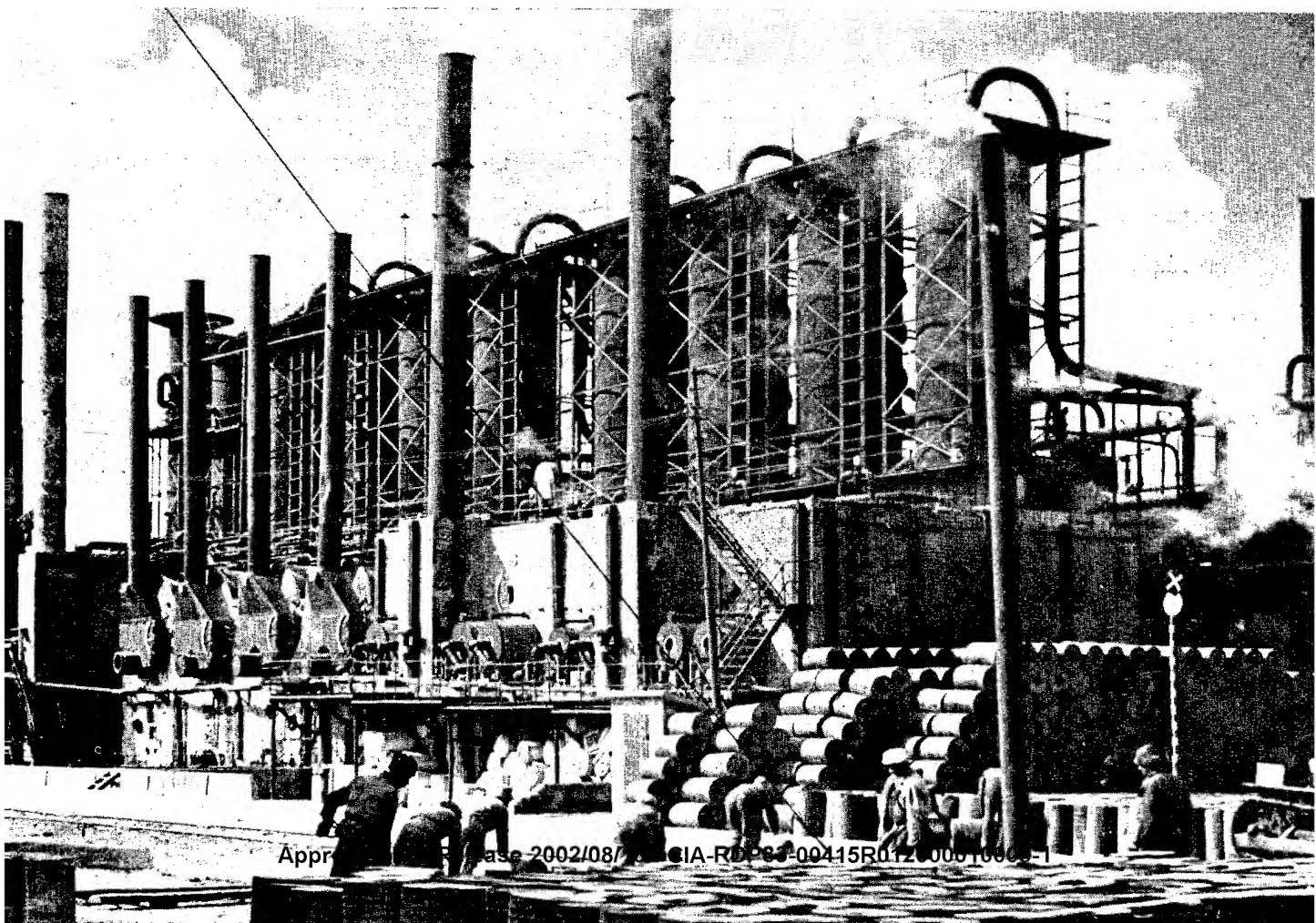
The «Sovrompetrol» Company plays a particularly important part in the development of our oil industry. It was set up in 1945, being the first joint Soviet-Rumanian Company in this country, the first form of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, founded on the principles of equality and mutual interest.

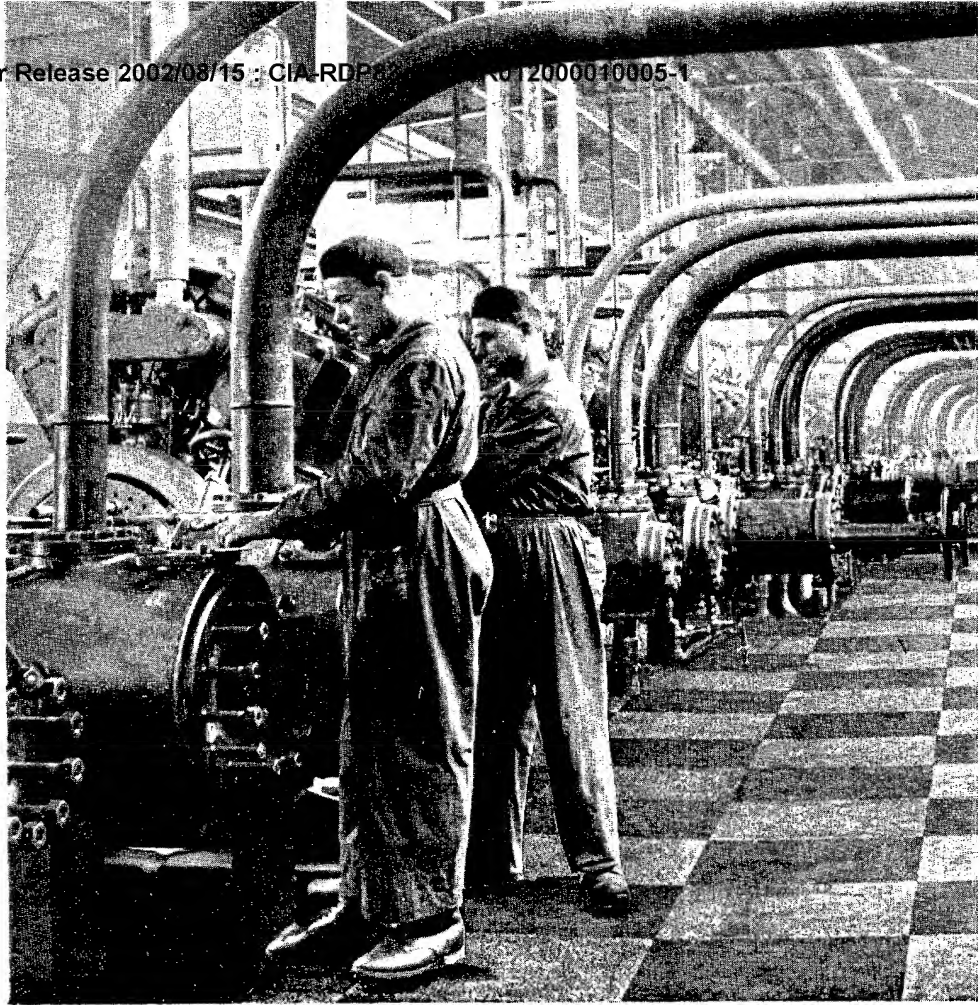
By adopting Soviet technology, the most advanced technology, in working the derricks, the output of the oilwells was increased from 20 to 100 per cent and even more than 100 per cent for some derricks.

A great many abandoned or inoperative derricks have been repaired and are being worked again.

The merging in 1949 of all oil enterprises made a decisive contribution to the further development of the oil industry in this country by improving organisation, by a rational working of the derricks and by processing the crude oil of various qualities in order to increase its marketable value.

Oil Refinery



A compressor station

Due to the important investments made during the last two years to develop geological research and exploration drilling, new oil-bearing areas were discovered and are now being exploited.

The oil industry is being equipped with the most up-to-date machinery.

Massive quantities of heavy caterpillars, different apparatus for measurements and means of transport have been received from the Soviet Union and big amounts of oil equipment have been manufactured in the country.

These factors will make it possible for us to obtain by the end of the period of the first Five-

Year Plan an output of crude oil which will exceed the highest peak ever reached by pre-war production in this country.

The reconstruction of existing refineries and the building of new up-to-date refineries will enable us to extract far larger quantities of oil than heretofore and to improve the quality of products such as gasoline and fine lubricating oils.

This continuous rise in the output as well as the improvement of the equipment makes it imperative for us to increase the number of skilled workers. An important campaign to qualify the workers at the place of work, through the Soviet

Kotlear method and at special courses, is carried on to this purpose.

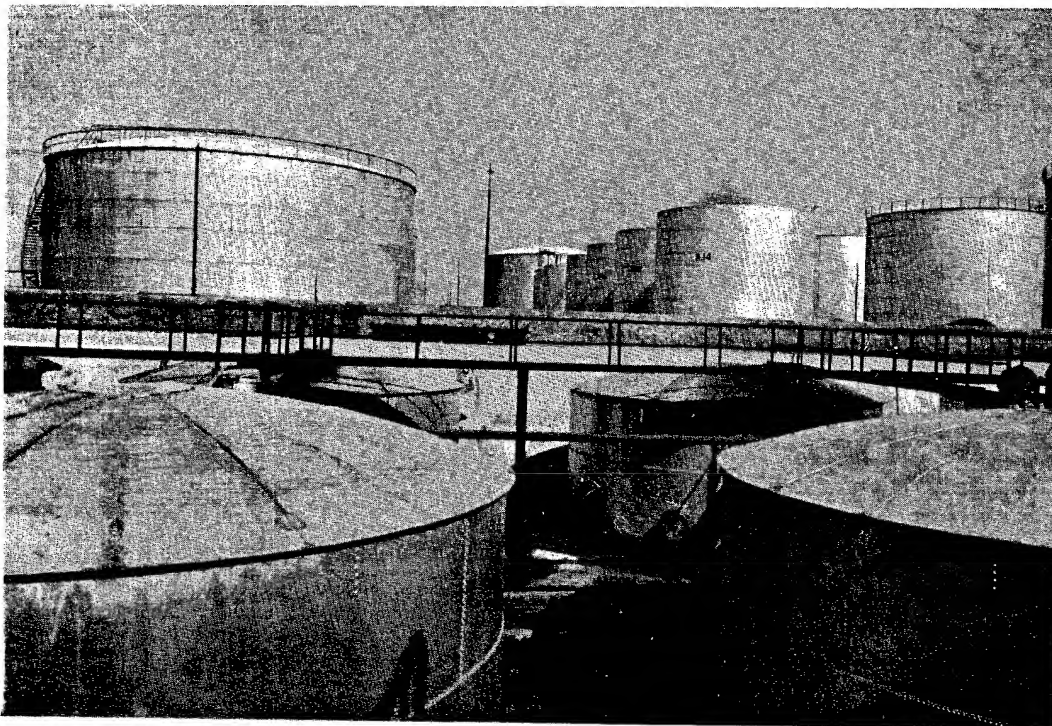
Moreover, the medium and higher staffs required in the oil industry are being trained in medium technical schools and in the Oil and Gas Institutes.

Special attention is being devoted to the improvement of the material and cultural living conditions of the oil workers. The new system of premiums and piece payment in force since October 1950 has considerably increased the wages of workers and technicians.

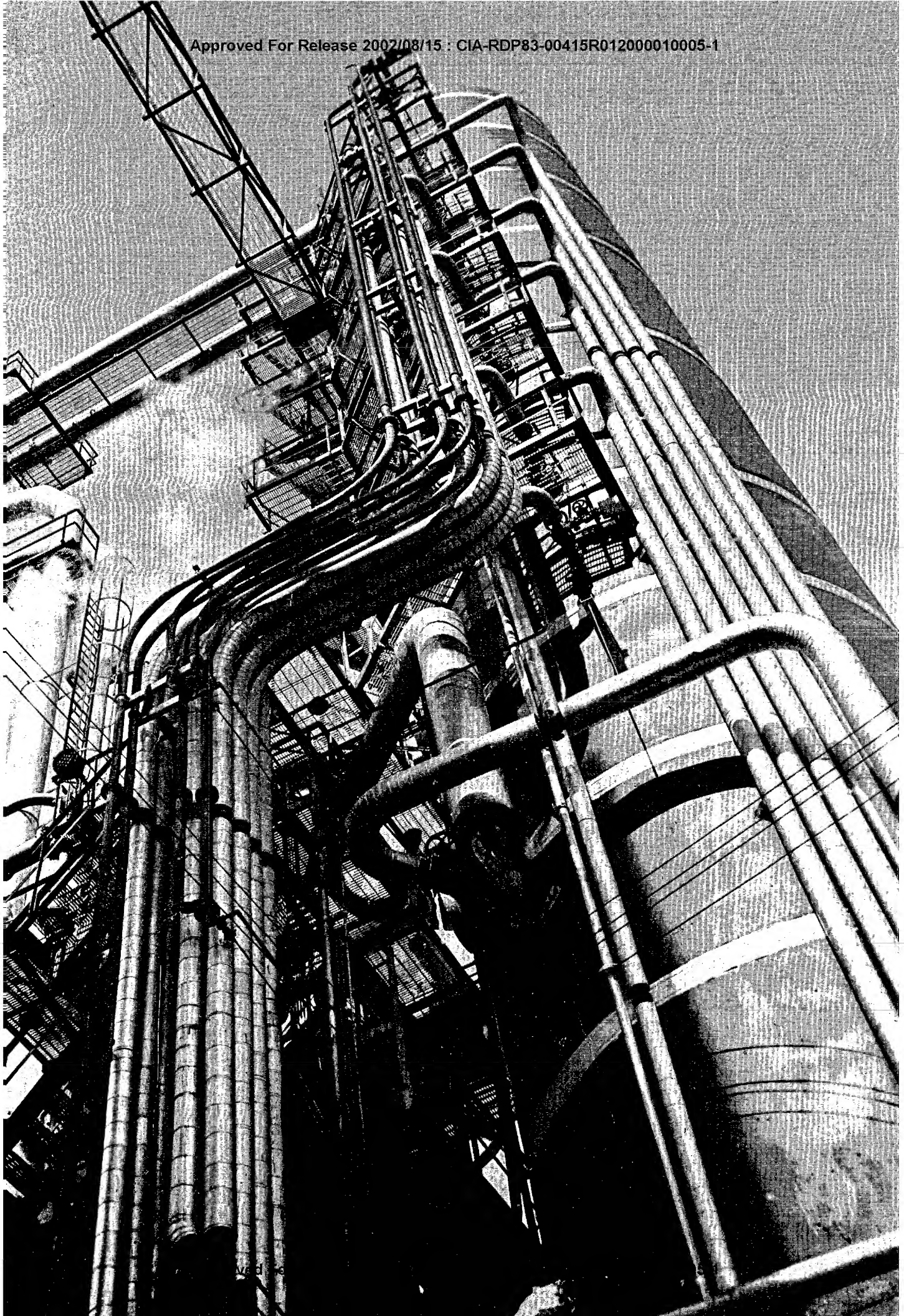
The State has moreover allotted considerable sums to social services and the oil workers' health.

The number of rationalisers and inventors is continuously growing.

Actuated by ardent patriotism and employing the most advanced methods of work, the workers, technicians and engineers of our oil industry continuously increase production and improve the quality of the products to be used in industry and for the constructions being raised in the country.



*A park of reservoirs
for oil products*





Our marble quarries today make use of the most up-to-date methods of work. For instance, the transport of blocks from the quarry to the saw-mill has been mechanised

RUMANIAN MARBLE

A PART from the varied natural resources — such as oil, cereals, wood etc. — which have made the Rumanian People's Republic famous, it is also the greatest producer of marble in South-Eastern Europe. Marble quarries are being worked nearly all along the Western Carpathian range, and through the geological prospecting in this region with mountains of volcanic origin, deposits have been located which, from the viewpoint of quantity as well as quality, can vie with the most famous marbles in the world.

Equal to these as regards abundance and variety, are a number of quarries which have behind

them a fairly long industrial and commercial existence. The marble in these quarries — Ruschița, Căprioara, Băraști, Alun, Moncasa — has its own specific characteristics and a great variety of colours, well able to meet any architectural requirements and to satisfy the most fastidious taste in town-planning. One of our oldest marble quarries is Ruschița, first worked a century ago. The marble extracted is crystallised calcium carbonate whose main property consists in not being friable, as it is totally devoid of water which makes it superior to Carrara marble. It is fairly big-grained, of a white-pur-

plish colour, pale or bright pink, with irregular streaks, pleasant to the eye, with none of the monotony of symmetrical repetition.

The colour and structure of this extremely resistant kind of marble, whose specific weight is 3,000 kg the cubic metre, make it an adequate material for interior decoration-plates, ornamental sculpture, scroll-work. Moreover, it has proved useful in industry where it is used as insulating slabs, a successful substitute for Carrara marbles in electricity meters, for instance.

A few decades ago, Ruschița was the only Rumanian marble

quarry. Extraction there was effected under primitive conditions, so that quite an amount of the material dislocated by the explosive was only fit for lime, as it had broken into small pieces or been even ground to powder. Thousands of tons of fine marble were thus used for whitewashing.

Today, Ruschița is an up-to-

date quarry where the most perfected mechanical means of extracting marble are used.

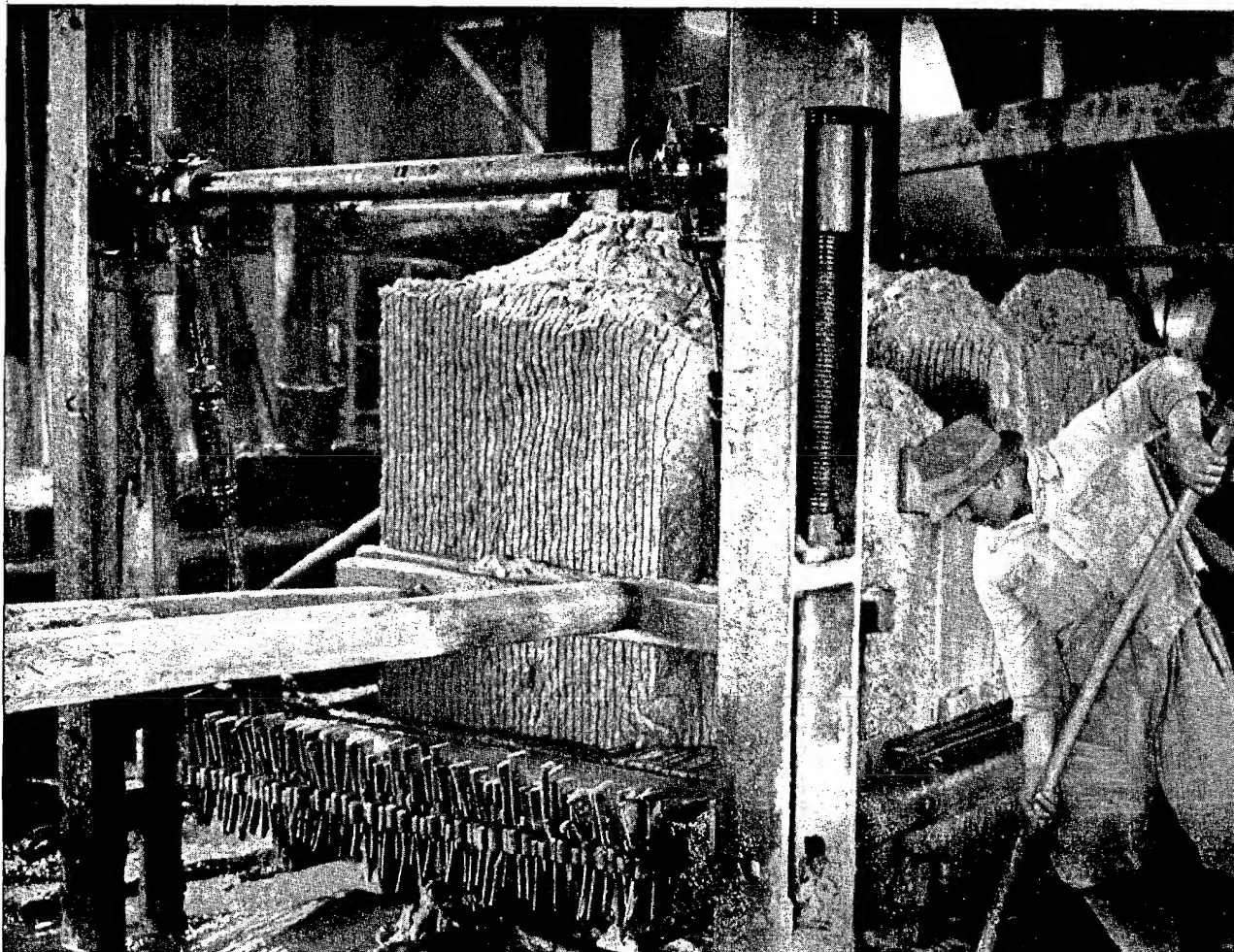
The marble extracted at Căprioara has a great variety of hues: orange with pronounced streaks in the same shade, greyish-yellow, with tiny grey spots, greyish-red with fine coffee-coloured veins, or white with fine reddish-yellow veins.

The specific weight of this marble is 3,000 kg the cubic metre.

This marble is used for interior decoration in plates of 2 cm or more; for floors, panels, pedestals, chimney pieces, and even for sculpture and richly ornamented scroll-work.

At Băraști, we find another variety of marble. It is extremely fine-grained and of a reddish-purple with

The cutting of a five ton marble block by means of a mechanic saw



*The carving of marble
with a pneumatic chisel*



white spots. Its specific weight is 3,000 kg. the cubic metre. It may be used like the other kinds of coloured marble, for interior decoration, in slabs at least 2 cm thick, and for sculpture.

The Alun quarry contains two varieties of marble: a fine-grained one — white with bluish grey, yellowish and rust-coloured veins, resembling the Cipollino marble in

the Carrara region; the other kind is of a purplish white, resembling the Carrara marble of the fourth and fifth category. Its specific weight is 3,000 kg the cubic metre. It is used for interior decoration.

Red marble with white spots, compact and resistant to frosts and thawing, is extracted from the Moneasa quarry. It has a specific weight of 2,800 kg the cubic metre.

It is used to ornament facades and interiors, as well as for sculptures and profiles.

All these raw products subsequently undergo different processes in special workshops of which the most important are found in Bucharest. In these workshops, the marble is cut into slabs of various thickness by means of mechanical saws. These slabs are sorted according to quality

and colour. Before this operation, they are polished. The productive capacity of the existing quarries can meet all the requirements of export. As we have already said, other marble deposits are at present being exported whose quality matches the marble appreciated by experts the world over.

« Romanexport », a State enterprise for foreign trade, is the only exporter of Rumanian marble.



RPR

ROMANEXPORT

Due to its quality and variety of colours, Rumanian marble may be used in both monumental and ornamental works



RUMANIAN SALT EXPORT

THE salt export of our country handles exclusively rock salt which is superior to sea salt by its chemical composition — its concentration of sodium chloride being of 99.3 per cent compared to 77.82 per cent — as well as by its natural purity.

Our salt deposits are practically inexhaustible and may be assessed at scores of billions of tons. The visible reserves

of the seven mines worked at present could ensure under today's conditions the production required for home consumption (edible salt for human and animal consumption and industrial salt) as well as the export requirements for at least 50 years.

The high quality of our salt is partly due to the technical conditions of mining.

We have introduced everywhere in our mines the most up-to-date mining methods and cutting processes.

The mining is effected by means of « chambers » which ensure mining safety and profitableness. The cutting is effected mechanically by means of universal cutters and, in case of need, by blasting. For drilling, all mining operations apply electric rotatory rock-drills.

As to the extraction of salt in solution, we have adopted a new mining method by means of deep wells, an invention patented and put in practice by the workers, technicians and engineers of the salt mining sector in our country: the method of steered dissolving.

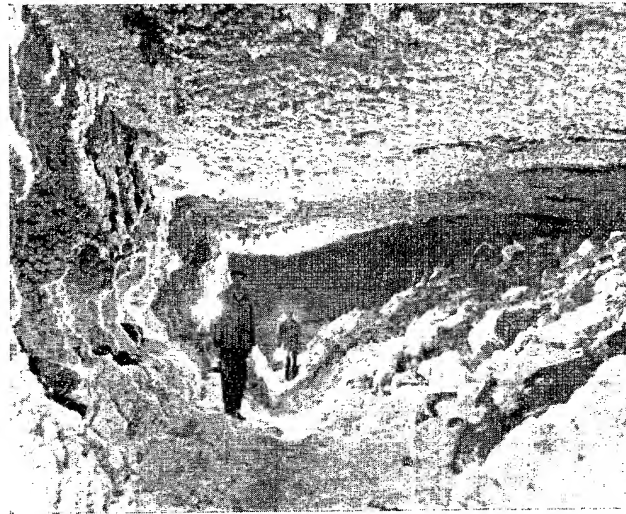
Particular attention is attached to the processing and packing of salt which is carried out by means of most up-to-date installations.

After a severe picking carried out on the very spot, the crude salt is conveyed to the grinding installations consisting of automatic conveyors, stamping-mills, cylinders and sets of sieves which perform the selection of the multiple assortments (0.3, 0.6, 1, 2 and 4 mm).

From the storehouses, the ordinary salt passes on to automatic weighing machines and is packed in paper bags or jute sacks of 50 kg each, whereas the superior sorts are directed to a mechanical installation for packing in cardboard boxes of 1 or 1 1/2 kg each, lined with parchment paper.

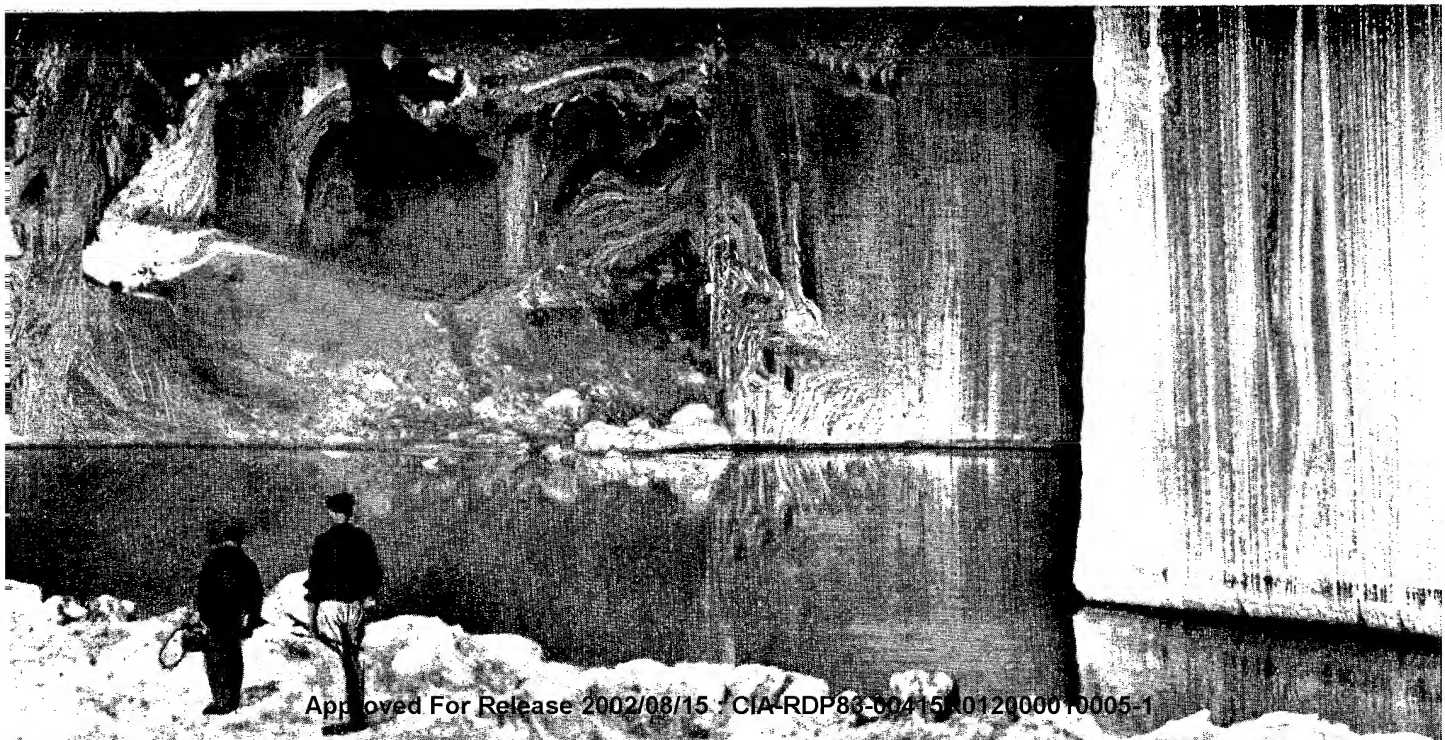


Galleries of salt crystallised into stalactites are often found in our salt mine



The miners call such phenomena « Snow Galleries »

A subterranean lake in a salt mine





Electric boring of a salt deposit

The transport of the salt to storage or wagon is carried out mechanically and automatically. The installation is fitted with exhausters for salt dust absorption.

Iodized salt is treated in special installations, the dose being 50 mgr K. I. per kg of salt.

Great importance is attached to the shaping of salt loaves. Our loaves weigh 5 kg each, are iodized and may be denaturated with 5 per cent iron oxide for animal consumption.

The products of our salt mines include the 15 following items:

For human consumption

- Block salt (blocks of 10 — 40 kg each);
- Fine ground salt (granulation 0 to 2 mm);
- Iodized ground salt (granulation 0 to 2 mm with an admixture of 50 mgr K. I. per each kg of salt);
- Grit salt (granulation 0—4 mm or 2—4 mm);

- Loaf salt (produced by evaporation shaped in truncated cones of 1 kg each and dried at 300° Celsius);
- Superior salt (granulation 0.3 — 1 mm iodized);
- Extrafine salt (granulation 0.2 — 0.6 mm iodized);
- Special salt (granulation 0.25 — 0.50 mm. produced by evaporation, grinding and with an admixture of ingredients against conglomeration).

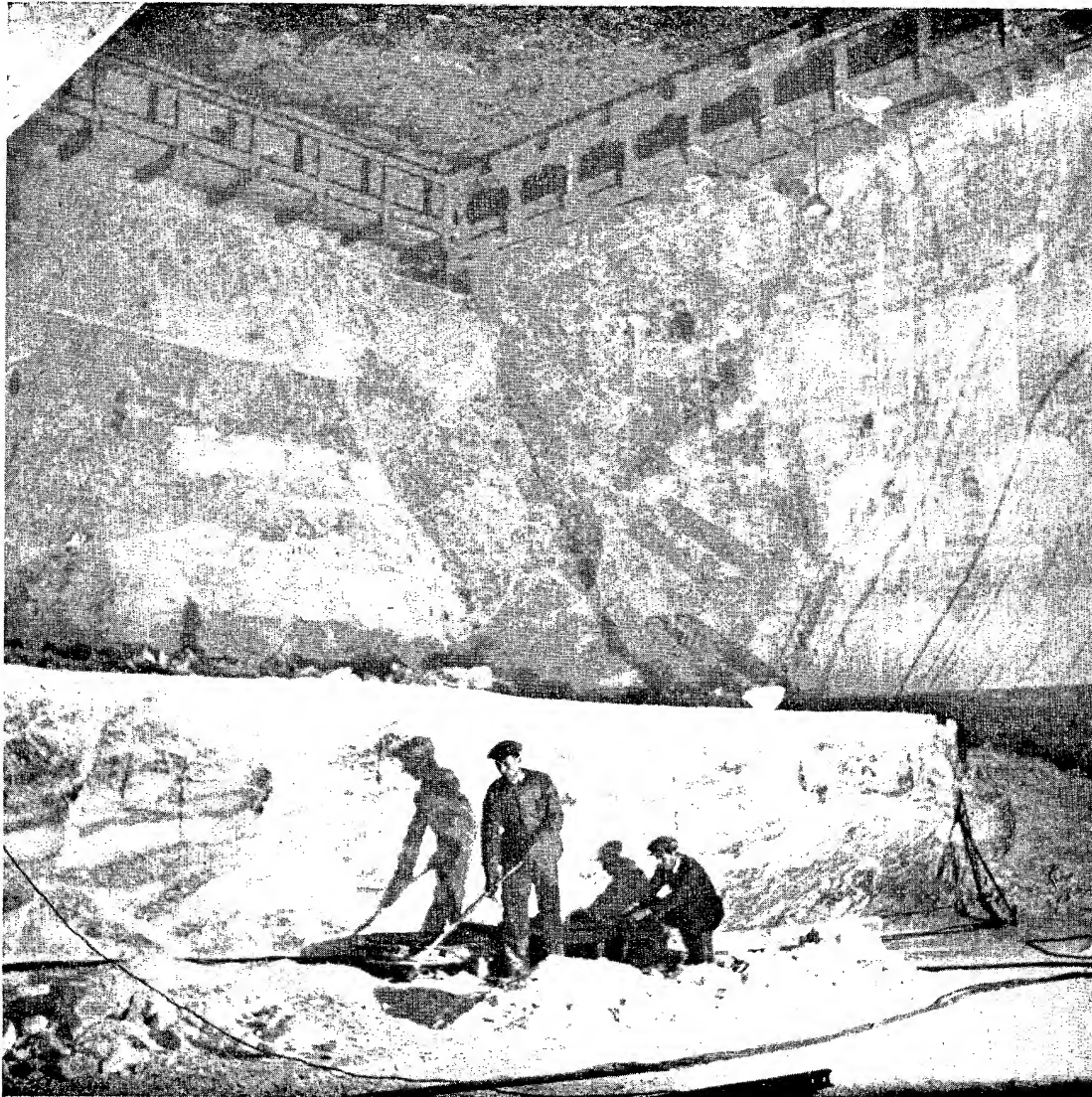
For animal consumption

- Denaturated ground salt (with an admixture of 5 per cent of iron oxide);
- Block salt (in parallelepipedic shape of 5 kg each, iodized with 50 mgr K. I. per kg of salt).

For industrial purposes

- Crude industrial salt
- Pure industrial salt
- Impure industrial salt (Brine)

The output of our mines is increased by the use of coal cutters





Trapezoidal gallery in a mine

- Salt powder.

The technical capacity of the salt mines functioning at present ensures at any moment, promptly, the maximum production of good quality salt required by the development of the home industries using salt as raw material, as well as possible increases of export demands in excess of plan.

The export of salt from the «Rumanian Principalities» to neighbouring countries was carried on in very remote times.

In a document dated 1373, Layosh the Great, king of Hungary, ordered the Timișoara Committee to stop at Orșova the import of salt from Wallachia.

Other old documents speak about «the abundant supplies» of salt from Wallachia to Bulgaria, Serbia, the Turkish Countries and Bosnia and from Moldavia to Poland.

Statistical data available show that salt export from these regions has been carried on permanently and almost

steadily all along the centuries, being demanded by the neighbouring countries and in some cases even by more remote countries (Serbia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Bohemia, India, Belgium, Holland, Palestine).

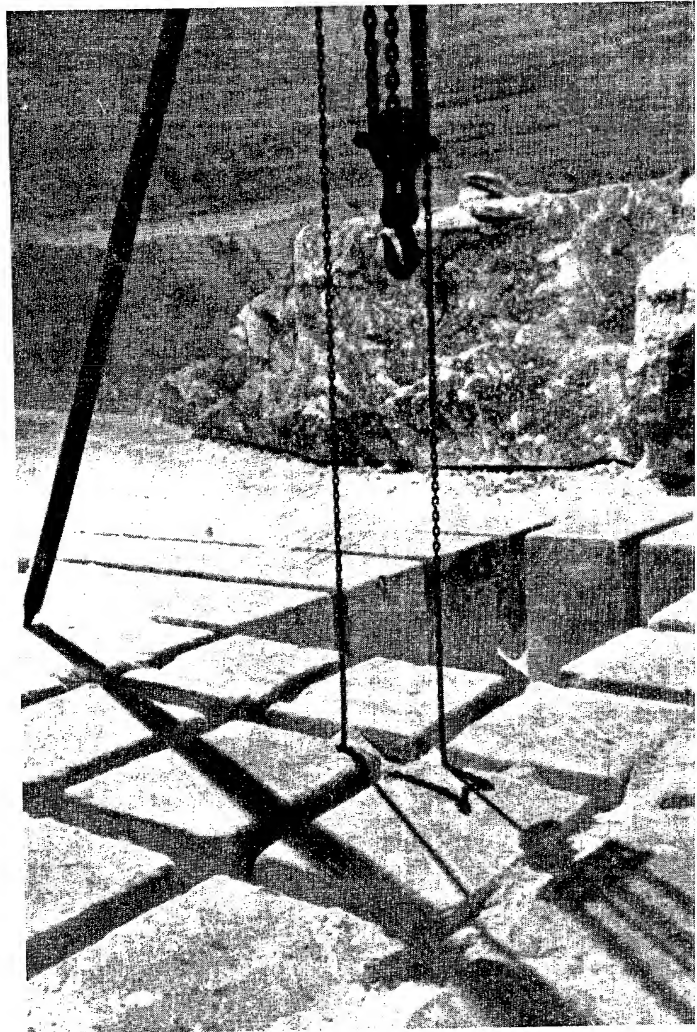
The sale of Rumanian salt on foreign markets has been effected and maintained due to its remarkable purity and reasonable selling price (which it will be possible to reduce in the future as a result of technical and organisational measures adopted or contemplated).

We may also mention that, benefiting by superior technical conditions, we have been and still are able to provide any quality (granulation) and packing and, thanks to our superior technical potential, delivery is effected promptly and in quantities according to buyers' demands.

In consideration of the number of demands for the export of ground salt, we are building during the present Five-Year Plan other up-to-date salt mills, the capacity of which is to raise the grinding capacity of the respective salt-works.

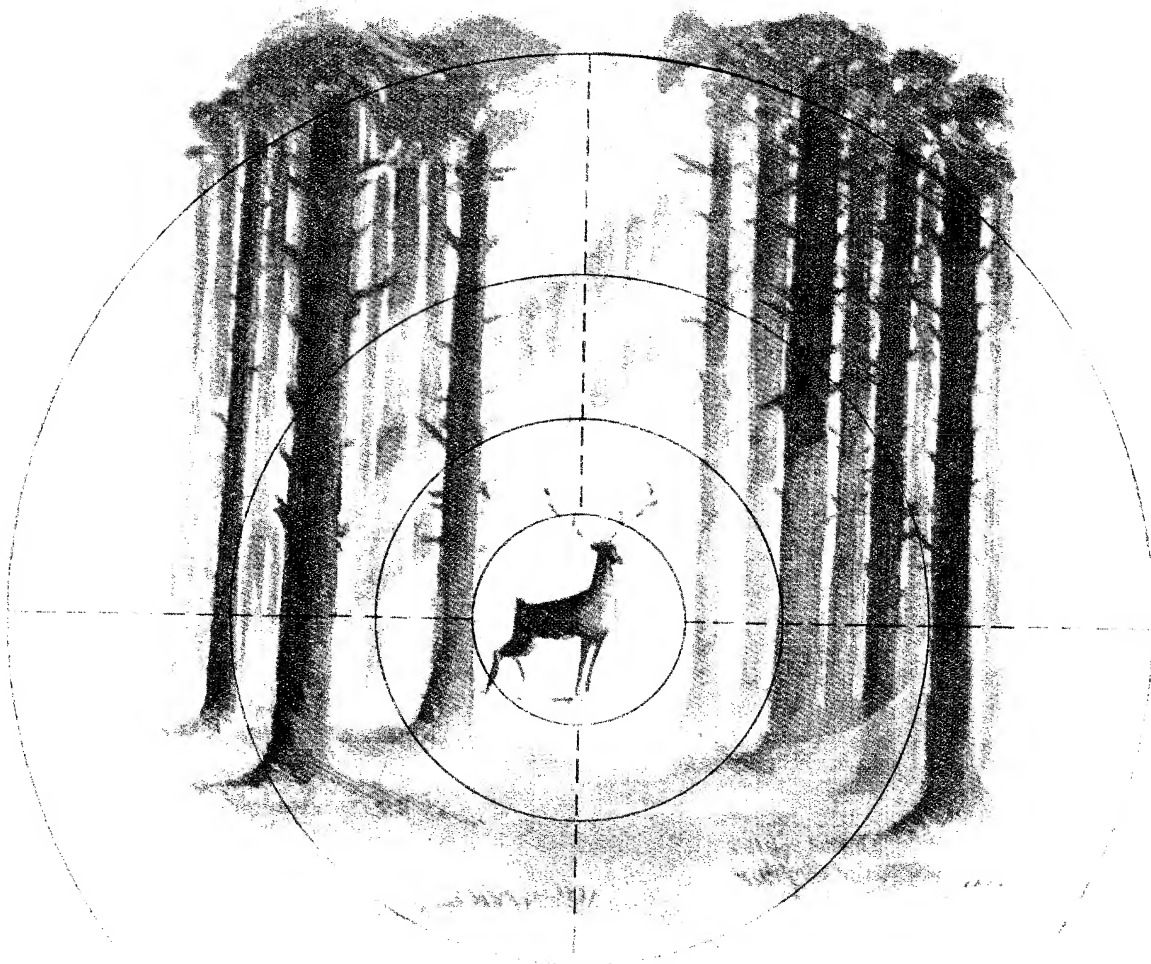
Sole exporters of salt are the State Enterprise for Foreign Trade «Românoexport».

Due to its homogeneity, our salt can be cut into massive blocks



The salt extracted from mines is conveyed to mills or to the industries using it as raw material





HUNTING AND THE EXPORT OF VENISON

THE Rumanian People's Republic is one of the few countries in Europe, where both climate and soil are most propitious to the propagation and development of game of all kinds.

At the beginning of the last century, Andreas Wolf, a physician of the town of Sibiu, said in his book on Moldavia that Rumania was like a zoological garden set up by nature itself and that stags, deer, chamois, bears, wild boars, wolves, foxes, hares and other wild beasts were to be found in large numbers.

Its woods, plains and wide-spread ponds as well as the Danube Delta swarm with winged game and furry game of all sizes.

The large-sized furry game foremost among which stands the famous Carpathian stag, and the small-sized game such as the hare, the fox, the badger, the otter, the mink, the marten, the polecat, the ermine, the weasel, the wildcat are stable, while only some of the birds, big or small, remain in the country all the year round.

Among the more important non-migratory birds in the Rumanian People's Republic we may cite: the bustard, pheasant, partridge, hazel-grouse and woodcock, while the migratory species include an infinite variety of aquatic and land birds.

The aquatic birds include: the pelican, the swan, geese and ducks of various species, the egret, heron, snipe, moor-fowl, coot, ice-loon etc.; the field birds: the crane, woodcock, grouse, turtle, wild pigeon, water-rail etc.

From the other species of non-migratory birds to be found in this country we cite: the eagle, the vulture, the owl and other birds of prey.

In the past, the hides and furs of hunted animals formed a considerable trade. Historical documents dealing with our foreign trade show that two centuries ago we exported 800,000 hare skins a year, apart from other valuable skins and furs.

Due to the destructive hunting practised in the past and to the absence of regulations for the protection of game, the number of hares has been reduced by half and that of deer by even more.

As soon as the regime of people's democracy was set up, the extermination of game was put an end to.

The old shooting and fishing societies were liquidated in August 1948 when the General Association of Hunters in the Rumanian People's Republic came into being.

The first measure taken by the General Association of Hunters was to change the members of the branch and sub-branch committees.

Another measure was to organise the protection, breeding and propagation of game, by guarding the preserves and by combating poaching and animals of prey; at the same time setting up zones of refuge designed to supply game for the grounds in the neighbourhood.

Shooting in the Rumanian People's Republic is not only a means of relaxing and satisfying the working people's fondness of sports, it is also an important economic factor.

Venison is a source of profit for our national economy and hunting trophies are most valuable.

At present, hundreds of thousands of hares are shot every year which, allowing each hare to weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg on an average, comes to several million kg of meat. Besides, several tens of thousands of hides — marten, otter, mink, ermine, polecat, fox, wolf, lynx and wild cat — are collected.

Meat and hides yield a profit of tens of millions of lei per year, a sum which may be considerably increased as the stock of game is replenished.

The Rumanian People's Republic exports large quantities of hare, wild boar, stag, deer, wild duck, goose, as well as big quantities of precious furs such as: mink, ermine, otter, polecat etc., apart from hare skins.

The venison — whether fresh or canned — is tender, savoury and most nourishing.

Our hare skins are in great demand on foreign markets on account of their quality and utility. The hair on these skins is utilised in weaving the finest hat-felt and a special glue is made of the skins themselves.

The furs we export are tanned under the best conditions and can be used either for lining winter coats or to make luxury articles. Our furs have always been greatly appreciated on foreign markets.

The hides of wild boar, stag or deer, famous for their quality, are tanned and made into the very best suit cases, while out of the antlers of



A fox awaiting its prey



A bear from the Vrancea Mountains



Hare is tender, savoury and nourishing

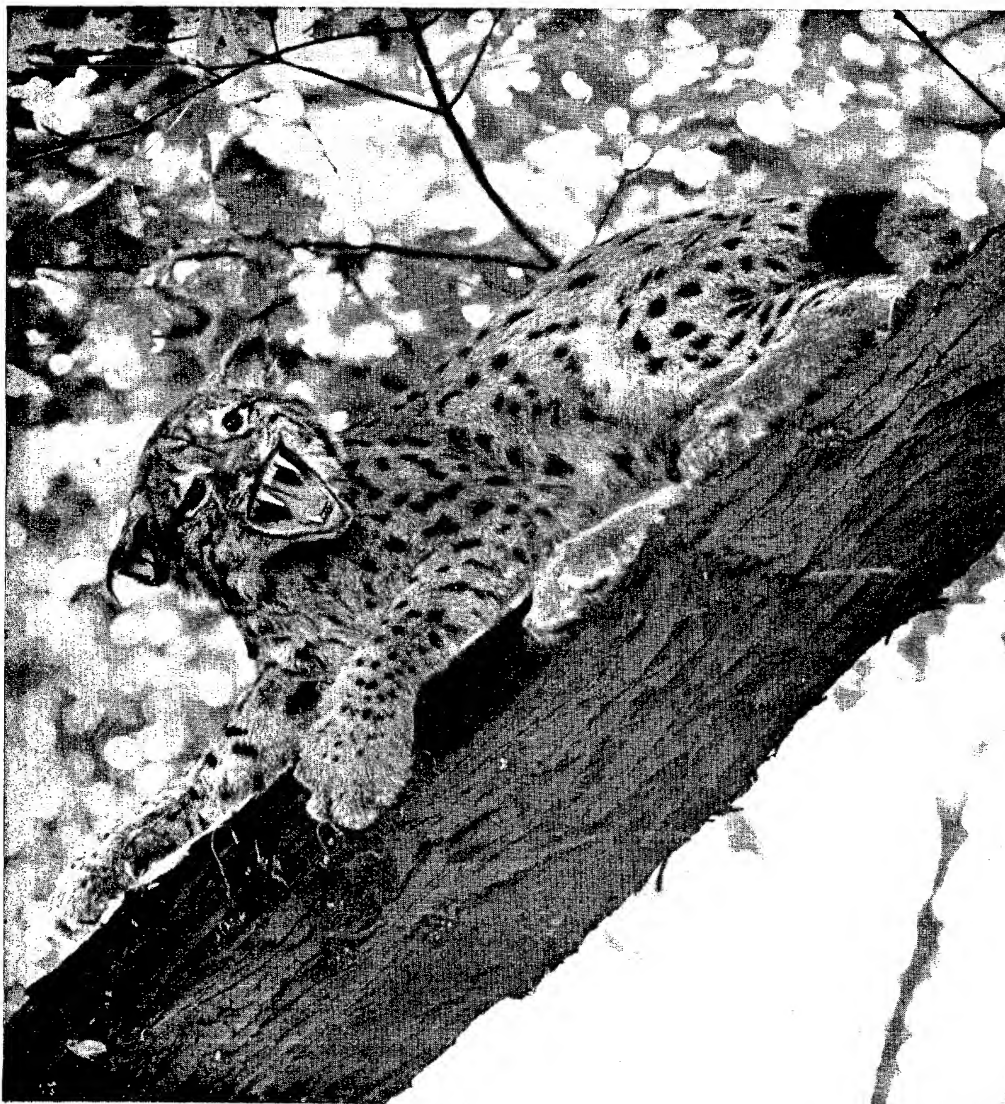
stags and deer, penknife handles, buttons, handles of hunting knives etc. are made. The feathers of the rare birds hunted in the Rumanian People's Republic are used as ornaments for their beauty and colouring.

The heads of Carpathian stags and of chamois are trophies of great worth for hunters and have been awarded the first prize for their quality and value at various international exhibitions.

As the Rumanian People's Republic boasts a great variety of winged game which halt on their transit journey only in this country, we can supply the museums abroad with stuffed or half stuffed birds which in the respective countries are scarce or non-existent. We are also able to supply such rare articles as pelicans, egrets, various species of herons, wild ducks etc., for use in the schools abroad to complete their didactic material.

The results of shooting supplies not only the home market, but also the home industry with large quantities of meat for tinning and with raw material for the other industries.

A great many industries use venison for their raw material: the packing industry, the skin and hide factories, the factories using hare hair and the down of birds, etc.



Wild cat of the mountains

*A boar brought down by
the keen eye of a hunter*



*In a taxidermy
laboratory*



The sharp-beaked vulture, eager for its prey.

Moreover, hunting creates possibilities of work for a great many experts such as: breeders of winged game (pheasant and partridge), specialists in combating birds of prey, qualified guards, experts making pieces for museums and exhibitions etc. Thousands of people get employment in these branches of production, in various capacities.

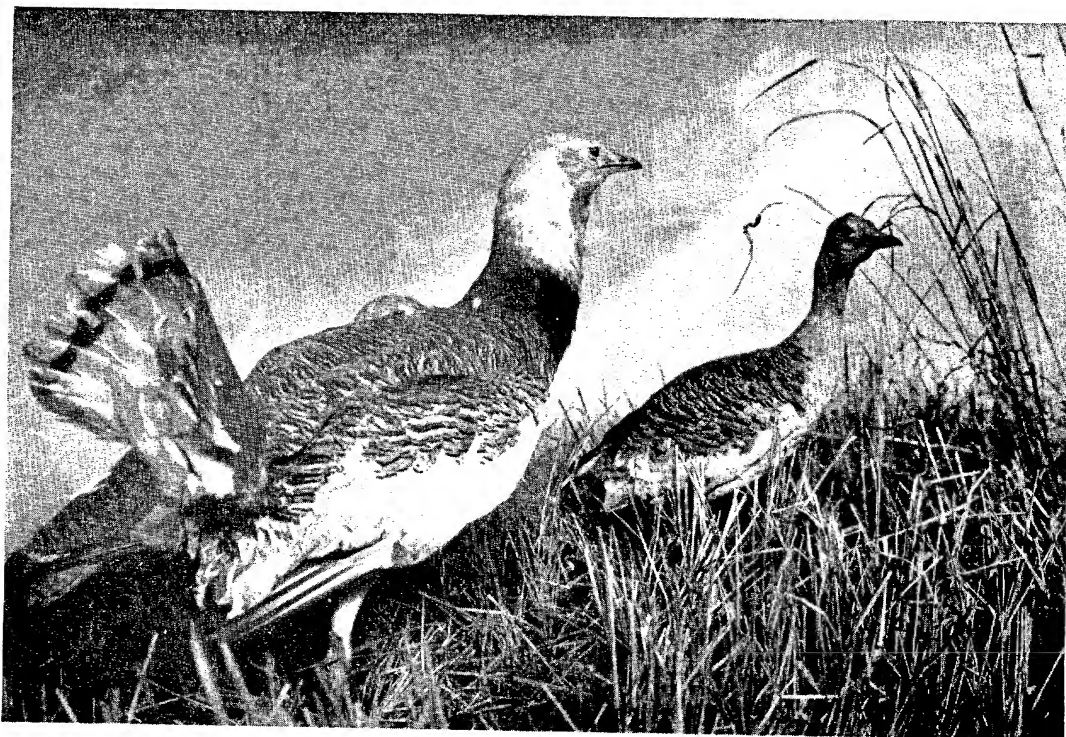
But hunting in the Rumanian People's Republic is also of great importance to science. Collectives of scientists created by the R.P.R. Academy within the Institute of Scientific Research and the Institute of Animal Biology study our fauna while others study the flora. Their study is focussed not only on the geographic repartition of the fauna, on its scientific and economic importance, on an accurate knowledge of harmful and useful animals, but also on shooting possibilities.

Hunting collaborates with science in other fields as well. It supplies science with animals such as the polecat which is of use in the preparation of anti-influenza and of anti-distemper vaccine, and in the research work concerned with combating the measles. Apart from this, the «Professor Dr. I. Parhon» Endocrinology Institute gets endocrine glands necessary in human therapeutics from furry and winged game.

All these facts show the existing and potential possibilities of hunting in the Rumanian People's Republic, as well as its prospects.

The above-mentioned results are becoming more and more obvious considering the quantities of meat and furs available every year for home consumption and export.

Any information concerning the export of these articles is supplied by «Românoexport» for furs and hides, and by «Prodexport» for meat, feathers and stuffed birds.



Buzzards range over the fruitful Bărăgan plain at a measured pace





*Offer your customers Rumanian
farinaceous biscuits and sweetmeats
supplied by «Prodexport», State
Enterprise for Foreign Trade*



FARINACEOUS, STARCHY AND SUGAR PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT

BEGINNING from 1949, our foodstuff industry was reorganised in order to enable it to meet the working masses' ever growing requirements, as well as those of export. Continuous care has been concurrently taken to improve the quality of products and to develop and adjust this vast and important sector to the real requirements of the home and foreign markets.

Due to a thorough overhauling and re-equipment of enterprises, by ensuring adequate technological methods of production, and thanks to the ardent zeal of the workers, led and supported by the Rumanian Workers' Party and by the Government, our export enterprises can offer foreign buyers a wide range of first-rate foodstuffs.

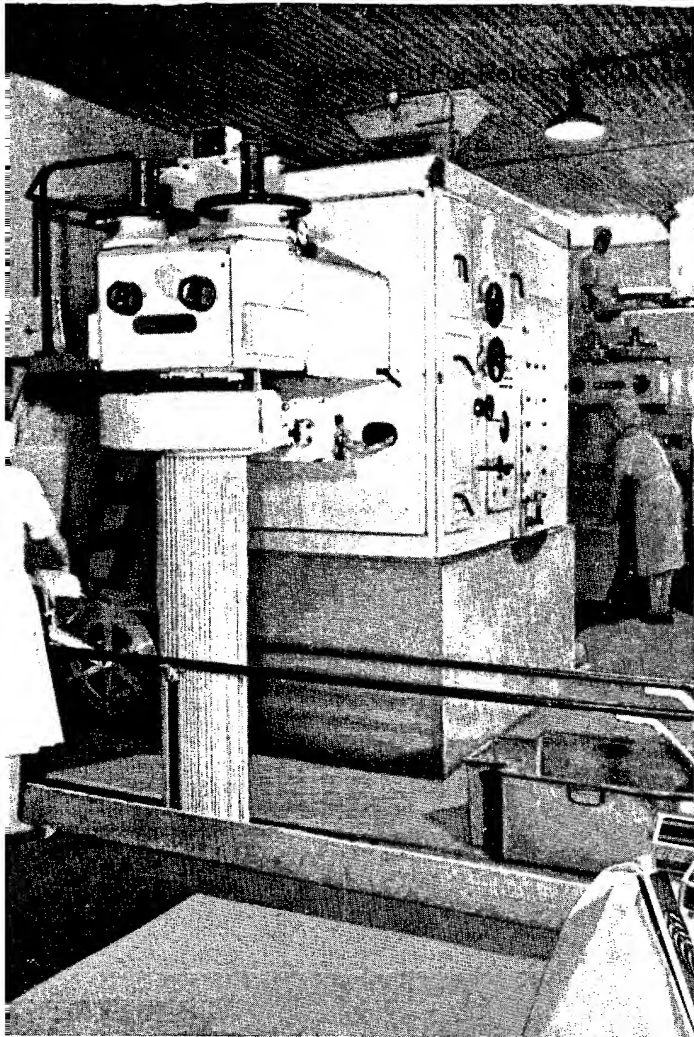
Part of these products are being exported by «Prodexport», a State enterprise for foreign trade.

Among these products, *farinaceous foods* made of the glassy Rumanian wheat, rich in gluten, will be found satisfactory by any foreign buyer.

It should be pointed out that, due to this richness in gluten which has great elasticity and capacity for absorbing water, these pastes are of first-rate quality. Outwardly, these products have a smooth, translucent surface and are of an even, white-yellowish colour, without spots, or white, starchy parts. For each article, special flour of big grains is used. The Rumanian products have a maximum humidity of 12 per cent, contain 0.4 per cent mineral substances at most and about 9 per cent albuminous substances. Moreover they are of a hard, elastic consistency and when boiled, their volume increases three or four times, according to the kind of product.

The goods are packed in cardboard boxes, lined with tissue paper or in 10 kg wooden boxes.

The biscuits made in this country are prepared from specially selected flour of 30 per cent extraction, the gluten of which lends itself to the making of biscuits, so that they may be as thin as possible. They are



As regards purity, Rumanian semolina does not contain more than 0.06 per cent foreign bodies (blight or tare), 0.5 per cent black foreign bodies (vetch) and at most 3 per cent other cereals. Maximum humidity is 14 per cent, and the residue of ash is at most 0.75 per cent.

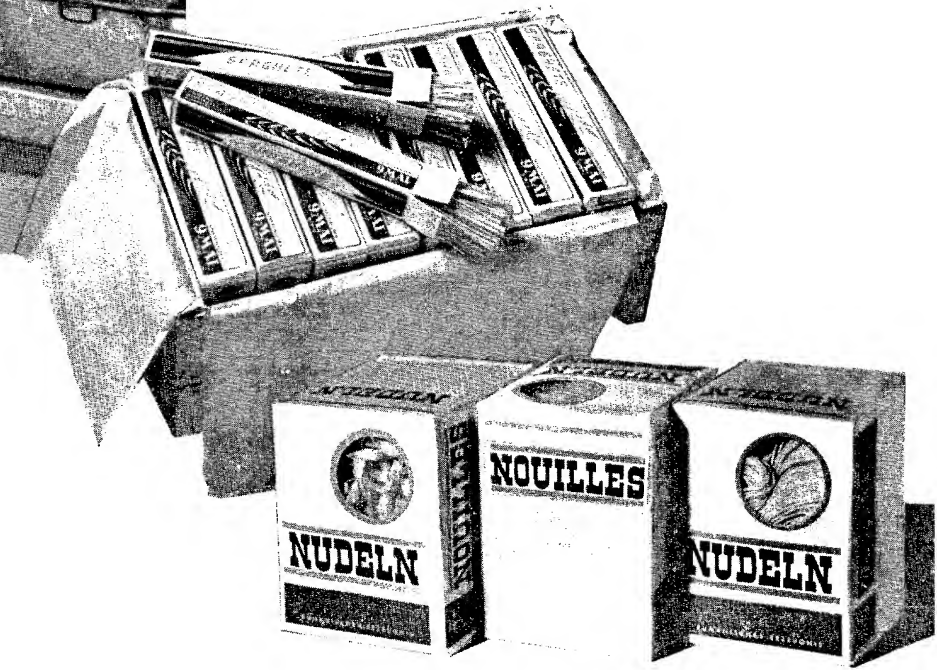
Semolina is yellowish white.

It is packed in paper or thick cloth bags.

Starch is another export item.

It is made from maize (the «Horse Tooth» and «Rumanian» variety) and potatoes (the white, floury sort, with a rough skin and a 15 to 20 per cent starch content).

The quality of Rumanian starch is far superior to what it was formerly, as modern technological methods have been introduced in production and the factories have been half-automatised and equipped with up-to-date aggregates.



In a macaroni factory

appetising, their surface is semi-glossy, smooth, clean cut and of an even golden-brown colour. When cut, the biscuit will prove to be crisp and formed of several layers, like puff pastry. They are sweet and delicious to the taste, with a slight spicy flavour. «Prodexport» can supply rectangular biscuits, with a maximum 4 per cent humidity, a minimum 25 per cent sugar and at least 15 per cent fats.

They are packed in standardised boxes, lined with tissue paper or, on request, in wooden boxes of 5---to kg.

Apart from farinaceous foods and biscuits, the Rumanian People's Republic also exports *semolina*.

It is a vegetable product prepared of wheat weighing 75 kg the hectolitre, and obtained by crushing, cleaning and separating the bran. The wheat of which semolina is made gives flour in which foreign bodies do not exceed 1.5 per cent at the first grinding. According to its sifting, semolina can be of three categories: big-grained, medium and fine-grained.

Rumanian paste products are made of wheat flour rich in gluten

The physical-chemical characteristics of starch are: maximum humidity 13 to 20 per cent, acidity of 18 to 20 per cent in Na OH, maximum amount of ash residue 0.2 to 0.35 per cent. The starch looks like fine powder of a white, even colour, free of black spots or lumps, without odour or specific taste.

It is packed in thick 50 kg paper bags which, in their turn, are packed in dry wooden boxes.

« Prodexport » also supplies *solid* or *liquid glucose* obtained by hydrolysis of amidin milk with mineral acids, neutralisation with calcium or sodium carbonate, treating with active vegetable coal and concentration.

The solid product thus obtained contains 60 per cent dextrose, and the liquid product 32 to 40 per cent.

Liquid glucose is delivered in beech casks of 200 litres, and solid glucose in lumps of 5 to 10 kg packed in 50 kg boxes.

Our foodstuff industry however has not confined itself to making these products which it can supply in large quantities for the international market. Lately, considerable amounts of sugar products have been manufactured. They are of good quality and neatly packed; among these we cite: sweets; caramels; sherbet; « rahat lokoum » (Turkish delight) — plain or with fruit and nuts; « sudjuk » and other similar products.

Among the Rumanian products belonging to this category, those most in demand are rahat lokoum and sudjuk.

Both these products are made of pure sugar, jellied and flavoured.

Rahat lokoum, cut in cubes, is pleasant to the taste. It is a pleasant substitute for fruit preserves.

The sudjuk is cylindrical with a stuffing of nuts.

As regards the delivery of these products, « Prodexport » — an export enterprise — is able to meet the demands of customers abroad promptly and satisfactorily.





RUMANIAN FUR INDUSTRY FUR AND SKIN ARTICLES

THE Rumanian fur industry, which affords many possibilities of development, was never the concern of our industrialists in the past.

The big furriers considered the import of dressed hides more lucrative than the creation of a fur industry in their own country, as this required personnel, love for the craft and the desire to enable working people to wear fur articles both smart and warm.

Solicitude for man, the desire to raise his standard of living, to offer him goods which, formerly, were the prerogative of the «privileged» are the causes which have made light industry assume quite a different aspect.

Consequently, both the dressing of furs and the making of coats have been developed in order that

the coats supplied might be well cut and neatly made, wearable and accessible to everyone's budget.

The possibilities of dressing the raw material in the country under the best conditions and by the latest methods were carefully considered and a certain standard was set for the semi-manufactured article.

The tanning of furs is different from normal tanning as furs have to fulfil certain conditions: they must be of reduced weight, characteristic suppleness and durability. These factors were considered

when the conditions of manufacture were established, stress being laid on everything that might ensure these qualities.

Leipzig finished (pickled and liquored) furs correspond almost entirely with these conditions; however, as this treatment does not irreversibly fix the substance of the skin, they do not wear well in bad weather. That is why these products are used exclusively in the making of articles where the fur is cloth-covered (linings).

Chromium-tanned furs are the best and are recommended for articles where

the fur is not cloth-covered and generally for bad weather.

Furs are sometimes tanned here by means of alum or bran.

As shown above, the dressed skins are used in accordance with the breed of the animal and the qualities of fur obtained after tanning.

Fur articles are made with the utmost care, to the minutest detail. Our units which are provided with modern equipment and skilled furriers, turn out articles of a sober elegance and in the best of tastes.

In order to make such articles, stress was laid on the processing of skins.

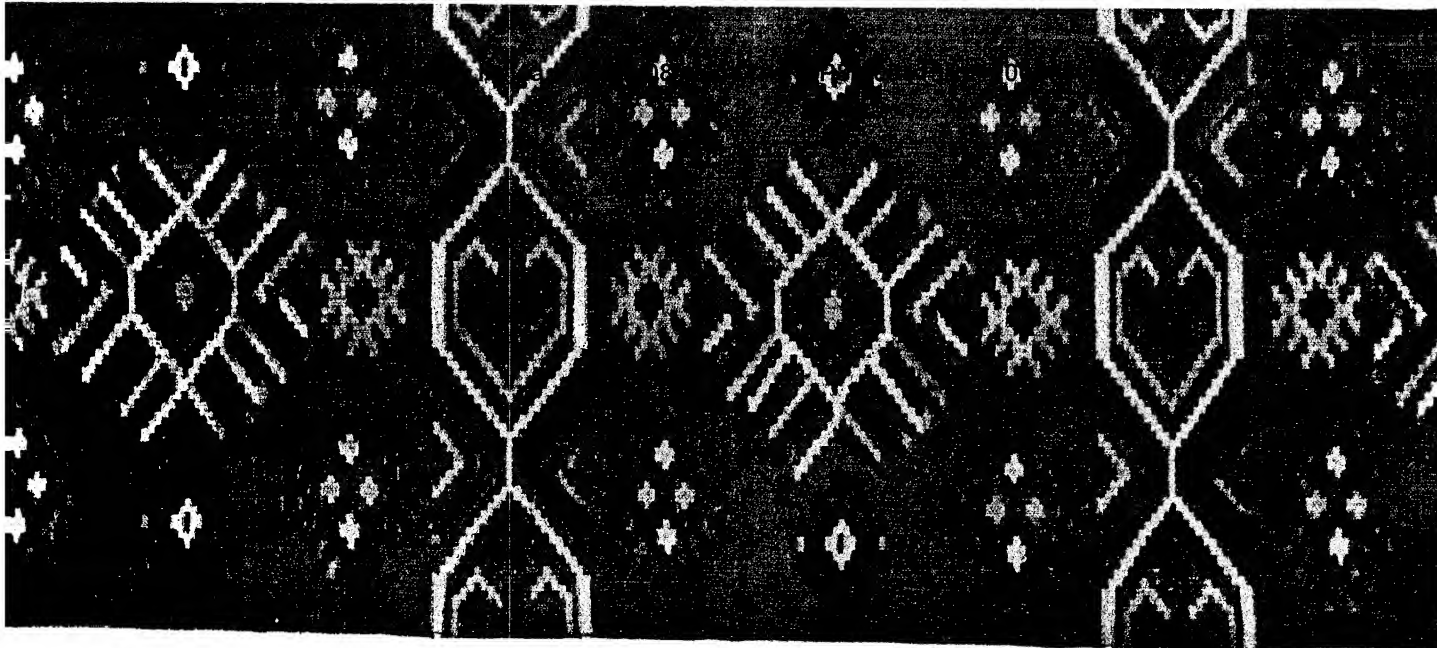
The processing conditions are not easy to satisfy. They may be applied to furs of high quality, such as thoroughbred lamb-merino and « tzigae » — though they must have the same effect on furs of other breeds. The most varied and pleasant shades have been obtained by applying specific dyes — fixing dyes. By cutting the hair evenly and by artificial curling, a common product has been turned into a valuable one. This has brought about a reduction in the price of the finite product which has thus become generally accessible.

As we have at our disposal a great variety of furs and our cutters are imaginative, our industry has been able to turn out all kinds of articles out of processed furs: canadians, « cojoace » (coats of sheepskin worn reversed) — with and without sleeves —, wind jackets of various colours combined with knitting, sports and luxury coats.

The industry concerned with the manufacture of furs has thus managed to supply elegant, comfortable and warm clothes by improving both quality and production.

The foreign concerns eager to supply their customers with fur articles of good quality are recommended to import the products of the industry in the Rumanian People's Republic through « Româno-export », State Enterprise for Foreign Trade.





R U M A N I A N C A R P E T S

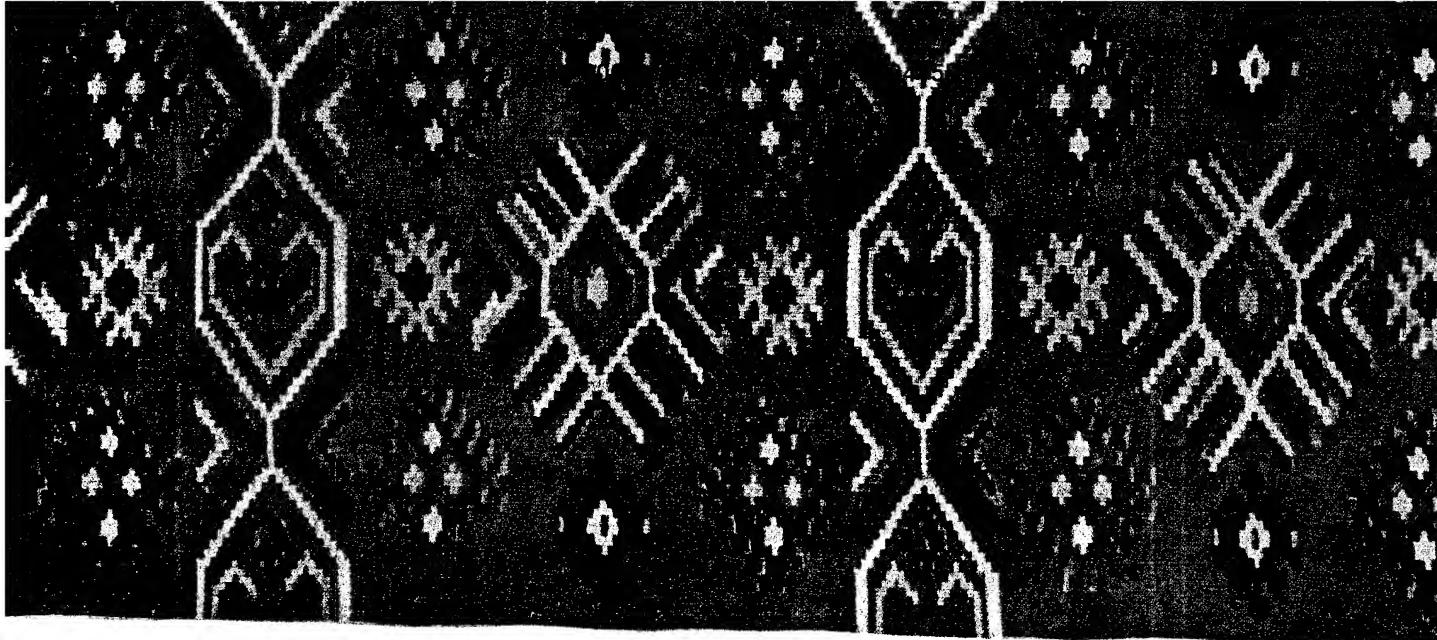
*F*OR those interested in folk art, the national art of the Rumanian people is evidence of great artistic gifts, blending love and joy of life with a sense of decoration closely connected with the material and means available for achieving the work. Triangles, rhombs, squares, straight or curved lines and spirals are mostly representations of animals and human figures full of sensitiveness.

It is to be noted that the artistic aptitude of the Rumanian people has expressed itself under various forms. But Rumanian embroidery, carpets, earthenware or wooden objects are all characterised by the same spirit, by the same good taste. Our national art is like a perfectly balanced and complete cycle — a concrete image of our people's artistic qualities.

In the past, there was here a kind of fashion for our national art. All manner of enterprises and shops kept shooting up which, under pretence of artistic activity, manufactured many kinds of pseudo-artistic « popular » works of art which compromised the working people's real art.

Our national art was thus doomed to perish. Under the regime of people's democracy however, the Art Committee and the special Institute attached to the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic, spare no efforts to study our folk art, at the same time encouraging craftsmen and women weavers of the village.

Around monasteries and in villages, workshops were opened where materials and carpets are woven which are genuine specimens of our national art.



Carpet from the Banat

The Rumanian carpets are woven. Each of them is a work of art in which the artist's personality is revealed in the choice of colours, the composition, the proportions, the ratio between the margin and the pattern, as well as in the fine workmanship.

Rumanian carpets, whether designed to be hung on walls like artistic tapestries, to be used as carpets proper or to serve as bedcovers, lend a picturesque note to a home.

Their picturesqueness is a kind of epitome of the colourful scenery of Rumania. A village-made Rumanian carpet found in any modern town house, will always suggest the regions where it was woven, however distant. It will have something of the green shades of Oltenia's flowery meadows, will suggest the fruitful autumns of sub-Carpathian hills, the wide-spread steppes along the Danube or the rugged crests of the Transylvanian mountains.

In Rumanian folk art, the ornamental design is not a photographic rendering of a work of nature, but a decorative impression of it, which brings out the essential and makes of it a kind of diagram, giving a specific character to this art. The geometric designs on carpets are often nothing but schematic representations of things used in everyday life, or of elements of the surrounding landscapes. The design has a name showing its realistic origin even when, through being repeated for centuries, it has become so schematic and has departed to such an extent from its model that it is impossible to realise that it had originally been the reproduction of a concrete form. The realistic inspiration drawn from everyday life is proved, in the first place, by the thousands of ornamental designs figuring flowers or other plants which portray the country's entire flora, from the fir-trees on the mountain tops to the thistles and burs of the steppe. In the second place, Rumanian tapestry uses a rich assortment of animal designs. Indeed, we find in our carpets the schematic outline of all the tame animals

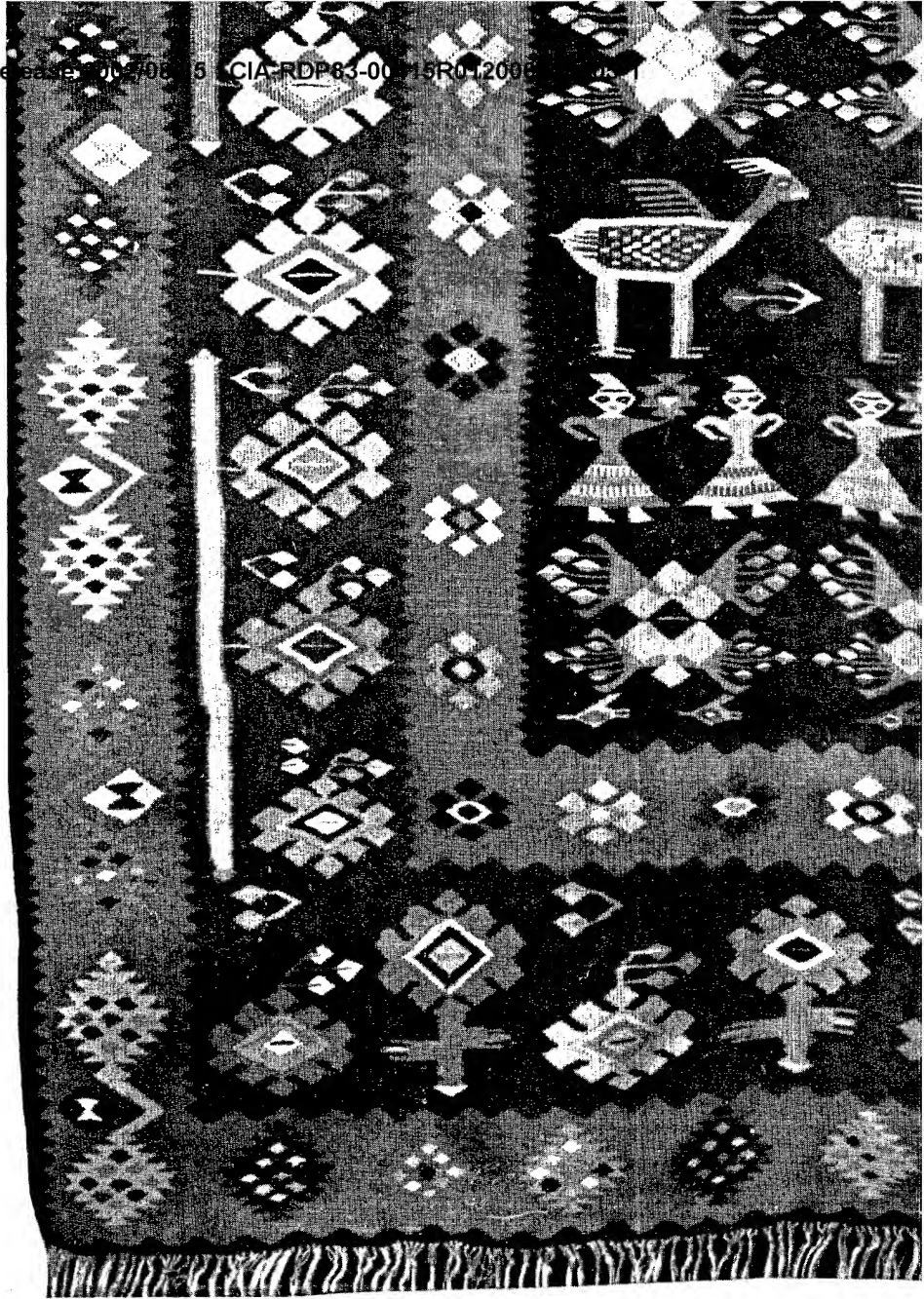
with which the working people come in touch daily, as well as that of all beasts and wild fowls swarming through Rumanian forests. But, besides the local animals, we discover surprisingly on Rumanian carpets also exotic animals, especially brightly-coloured birds such as parrots and peacocks, or some quaintly shaped and striking to the imagination, which our people know from legends.

The third category of designs consists of human shapes. Man, at times reduced to humorously sketchy representations, appears either isolated and static, in the simplest geometric shapes, or in groups, as we have them in ancient friezes, where the geometric puppet is merely repeated or else alternates with other figures for merely decorative purposes, representing either country dances or situations in which human groups make the gestures typical of the work they represent. These ornamental pageants reduced to a humorous simplicity of outline, though without being caricatures, often bring a gay note to the dark background of some sober carpet decorated with geometrical designs.

Every region of our country has its own style, closely connected with the method used in weaving.

In Moldavia, Maramureş, Muntenia and the Banat, the fact that the warp and the woof are intersected at angles of 90° enables the weaver to form geometrical



Carpet from Oltenia

outlines with perpendicular and diagonal lines, the latter being formed by broken lines. The simplicity of the design is combined with an exceptionally fine range of colouring, no jarring note, no dissonance of colour, no lack of symmetry in the composition, disturbing the graphic scheme.

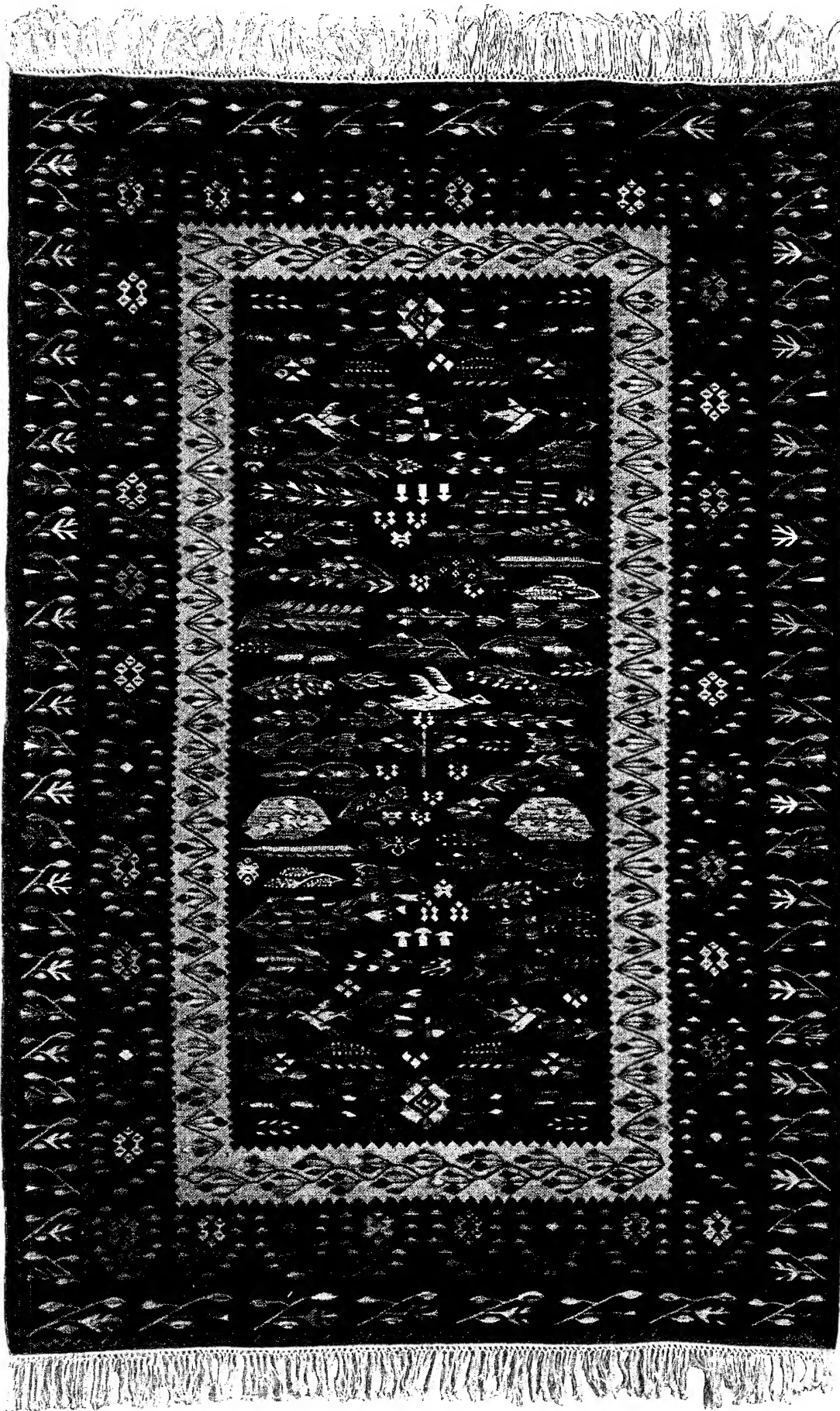
Oltenia and part of Transylvania, however, have adopted another method in weaving. Here the two threads, the fixed and the mobile — that is the woof — are no longer perpendicular, the second following the outline of things by deliberate deviations from the horizontal, forming soft curves. The objects are therefore represented, less sketchily, less geometrically, allowing for a surprising number of realistic effects which depict nature as faithfully as possible in its real and most typical aspects. This technique makes possible the rendering of ideas where merely the outline and not the axis is schematised. This is the so-called calligraphic schematisation as practised in Persia



in the 15th and 16th century when the great tapestry enterprises were first started at Ispahan and Corasan. The calligrammatic schematisation as used in Oltenia enables the carpet weavers in that district to do away with rhombs, squares, triangles and zigzag lines common in the other Rumanian districts and at the same time renders it possible to use the space between the designs as a background having a functional purpose in ornamentation, and not as a space without any connection with the design. A carpet from Oltenia is a flowery meadow, from whose bowers spotted partridges, or golden-crested pheasants peep, hook-billed wood-cocks trumpet their call, many-coloured peacocks stalk proudly, or among which hunting-dogs warn the wild beasts of the approach of man seen in a corner between two gigantic leaves of the briar, defying proportion and perspective in accordance with the peculiar laws of decorative art. Oltenian carpets the colours of which are harmonious and always clear enclose a complete decorative world within their borders — always three or four in number.

The artists who direct the workshops for carpet weaving draw their inspiration from folk art, and the lesson they learn from the folk artists — the latter's sense of balance and artistic decorum — helps them in the work for developing Rumanian decorative art and for contributing to the progress of art in our Republic.

Carpet from Oltenia



FOREIGN TRADE STATE ENTERPRISES

AGROEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Rumanian wheat, maize (Dongalfox, Pignoletto, Cinquantino, Horse Tooth), rye, barley, oats, kidney-beans, (round, pearled, long and common), green peas and * Victoria * peas, lentils, soya beans, coriander, anis, paprika, tobacco, medicinal herbs, oats flakes, castor beans, seeds of red trefoil, of lucerne, of millet, of vetch, of sunflower, of gourd, of poppy, of mustard, cakes of sunflower seed, of linseed, of hempseed, dried beet pulp, maize drafts, wheat bran, maize germs, sorghum, reeds from the Danube Delta, hay from the Carpathians.

IMPORTS:

Selected seeds of every kind, for growing and industrial purposes.

PRODEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Cattle, sheep, pigs, horses. Meat: refrigerated and frozen (beef, mutton, pork, horse). Meat Products: salami (types: * Sibiu *, * Italian * and * Hunter *) pressed ham, smoked pork loin, smoked bacon, lard, pork drippings. Meat Preserves: tinned ham, pork chops, scrag-ends, beef tongue, Vienna sausages, beef in its own juice, pork in its own juice. * Leberwurst * (white liver sausage), and other specialties upon request. Animal By-Products: casinas for sausages (sheep, pig, ox casinas); hair and bristles, horns and hooves, horn meal and hoof meal; Poultry: refrigerated and frozen (hens and chickens, fattened geese and ducks, turkeys); Feathers and Down: bed feathers, fancy feathers (pelican, cormorant, hawk, swan). Eggs: fresh and preserved; Dairy Products: butter, sheep-cheese, Schweizer, processed cheese; other fine cheese upon request. Fish: sea and river fish (Danube), fresh and preserved. Sturgeon and river fish in tomato sauce or edible oil. Caviar: fresh. Game: refrigerated and frozen. Best choice of big and small game (wild boars, deer, roes, hares.) Wild birds: pheasants, geese, ducks, partridges, cranes. Fresh Fruit: grapes, black cherries, apricots, peaches, summer and winter pears and apples, water melons, sweet-melons; Dried Fruit: prunes, apricots, morels, walnuts in the shell, walnut kernels; Preserved Fruit: fruit pulp, preserved in dioxide of sulphur: raspberries, strawberries, garden strawberries, morels, apples, apricots, plums, quinces; Canned Fruit: compotes, jam, marmalade; Fruit Juice: raspberries and morels, in dioxide of sulphur or formic acid; Fruit Paste (Stewed): apricots, apples; Fresh Vegetables: cucumbers, green peas, cauliflower, turnip-cabbage, leek, gourds, green pepper, French beans, cabbage (white and red), onions, (bulbs), garlic (bulbs); Dried Vegetables: onion, garlic: mixed for vegetable soup; carrots, potatoes, white leek, celery leaves and roots, parsley, mushrooms; Canned Vegetables: green peas (surfine and special), French beans (surfine and special), gourds, tomato-paste (salted in casks, not salted in cans), tomato-juice; Wine: wine, wine distillate, ethylic alcohol, champagne, slibovits, various brandies, concentrated grape juice, plum-brandy, Vermouth, alcoholised wine, liqueur-wine; Starch, Glucose, Sugar, Honey, Sugar, Sweetmeats: bonbons, confits, tea-cakes, biscuits, Turkish delight; Farinaceous goods: macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, semolina etc.

IMPORTS:

Coffee (green), cocoa beans, tea, caraway seeds, cloves, juniper, bay-leaves, lemons, oranges, olives, marjoram, nutmegs, black pepper, white pepper, cinnamon, vanilline, vanilla, hops, edible gelatine, dates, bananas, almonds, citrus concentrates.

ROMANOEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Metal and metal products: wire nails, cast iron radiators, hurricane-lanterns, kerosene cooking-stove, furniture-springs. Window-glass and glassware: window glass 2—7 mm thick, stretched by mechanic process, ribbed glass, wired glass, ornamental glass, cathedral glass, glass bricks, flooring glass (Ronalith), household glass-ware, drinking sets (polished or pressed glass), table sets, glass cup sets, bottles, demijohns, electric bulbs, lamp chimneys, globes, glass wool. Electrotechnical products: insulators, electrical equipment, desk lamps, electric irons, electric heaters. Textiles: chenille blankets, cotton towels, furniture cloth, printed calicos, shirtings, sheetings. Waste materials: rag (flax and hemp), flax tow, hemp and flax spinning waste, glass scrap. Skins, furs and morocco leather articles: half-Persian lamb, black and grey, dried and salted lambskins, ready-made fur clothes, wool and stone marten, badger, polecat, squirrel, hare, travelling bags and handbags, briefcases, pocket-books, pleskin suit-cases, gloves, foot-wear. Building materials: Portland cement, gypsum, plaster of Paris, marble (white and coloured), travertin, building stone and pavement stone, insulating materials (Solomith), slabs and tiles, fire bricks. Folk Art Products: ceramics, wood-carvings, national embroidery, national blouses, table-cloths, napkins, milieux, handwoven carpets, popular hand-made dolls, aragonite products. Silverware: cutlery sets, boxes, trays, ash-trays, wine jars etc. Various products: earthenware and chinaware, mineral waters, rock and table salt, emery paper, brushes and painting brushes, tennis strings.

IMPORTS:

Raw materials for the textile industry: wool, cotton, synthetic fibres, jute, sisal, flax, hemp etc, semi-manufactured: threads of wool, cotton, flax and hemp, synthetic threads, packing threads, sisal, silk, nylon etc. Manufactured textile goods of all sorts for common and technical use. Raw hides, Tanning materials.

EXPORTLEMN

EXPORTS:

Timber Department: sawn timber from home-grown softwoods (fir and spruce) and hardwoods (oak, beech, ash, maple, lime etc.) Pitprops, telegraph poles, railway sleepers, hewn timber, boxes of every kind, soundboard (barwood, keyboardwood, bellywood for pianos, covers for violins, and other instruments), sieve frames, wood-wire and wood wool etc. Floor blocks, staves, tops and bottoms for barrels, of oak and beech, veneer, plywood and blockboard, door and window frames, window-blinds, furniture for private homes, offices, schools a.o., bentwood-furniture included, picture-frames, radio-cabinets, articles of wood for school and office (pencils, rulers, squares), tennis-rackets, skis, hockey crosses and other articles for sports and athletics, gymnastic outfits, race boats of every type, etc. Charts, folios and spikes, lasts for shoes and boots, heels and clogs, wooden nails and matches etc., etc. Paper Department: newsprint, wrapping paper, woodfree and halfwoodfree-paper, cigarette-paper, fruit-tissue-paper, drawing-paper, tracing-paper, coalid-paper, photo-paper, filter-paper, greaseproof etc. All kind of cardboards. Copy-books, writing-paper and envelopes, agendas, writing and drawing-blocks, fillers and portfolios, paper bags and sacks, boxes and chests of cardboard, toilet-paper, paper-wool etc.

PETROLEXPORT

EXPORTS:

SBP benzine, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, white spirit, kerosene, tractor fuel gasoil, fuel oil, petroleum, asphalt, natural bitumen, petroleum coke, lubricating oils, white oils, consistent grease, paraffin, petroleum jelly, snow-white, naphthenic acids, petrolatum, manganese ore, iron pyrite, pyrite concentrates, mica, mica powder, bauxite, anthracite.

OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

TECHNOIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Transportation equipment, tractors, agricultural machinery and implements, printing machinery, book-binding machinery and spare parts. Ball and roller bearings, balls, technical articles and materials, asbestos, sheet packing, mica, cork, technical paper, transmission belting etc. Laboratory equipment and glass-ware, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus, cinematographic equipment and materials, optical instruments, meteorological and surveying instruments, office machines and requisites, industrial measuring and testing instruments, hydrometric outfits, pressure gauges, revolution counters, physical testing instruments, industrial control instruments, complete sets of boiler control instruments, rubber tyres and tubes, rubber goods. Musical instruments, art objects, clocks.

METALIMPORT

IMPORTS:

White cast and pig-iron, scrap-iron, graphite and graphite products, fluorine, feldspath, caolin, refractory bricks, and refractory powders, lute, mastics and tightening pastes, rare gases for incandescent lamps, grind-stones, emery paper and abrasive pastes and powders, silix, pumice, defibrating and refining stones, aluminium in blocks and rolled, electrolytic and blister copper, tin, zinc, and other non-ferrous metals, non-ferrous alloys, rolled and drawn aluminium in sheets and tinfoil, products of precious metals, metallic steves, semi-manufactured products of steel, ordinary steels such as: rolled and commercial sheets and strips of all kinds, carbon and alloys, steels, steels for construction and for tools in profiled bars, sheets, strips, wires, high speed steels, refractory steels, stainless and anti-corrosives, spring steels, rails and connection-materials, for railways and tramways, profiled bars and sheets for electromagnetic use, traction cables, welding material and electrodes, carbide tips, chains.

MAŞINIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Machinery and equipment for various industries such as: metal, steel and iron, textile, leather, chemical, timber, paper, food, a.o.; machinery and sundry tools: turning lathes, planing machines, presses, hammers, a.o.; elevators, cranes, a.o.; sundry other tools.

INDUSTRIALIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Iron ore and metallurgical coke, Diesel engines, ventilators, compressors, pumps, rolling stock and all types of locomotives for normal and narrow gauge railways, ships and naval equipment for river and sea navigation, tubes and pipes of all sorts (for: pipe store, water-pipe-conduct and installations), complete and spare equipment of all sorts for oil extraction, oil refining equipment and spare parts for mining equipment, spare parts for all installations and machineries above mentioned.

EXPORTS:

Pipes of all sorts, equipment for mine operation and oil extraction.

ENERGOIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Electric equipment for low tension current, wireless sets, radio valves and radio spare parts, telephonic and telegraphic equipment, telephone and automatic telephone exchanges, telecommunication equipment, measuring instruments for laboratories and industries, electric materials for high tension current; motors, converters and rectifiers, electric furnaces, lifts, insulators, machines for the electrotechnical industry, electric bulbs, thermo-electric and hydro-electric power stations, electric aggregates, turbo-generators, industrial steam boilers, electric welding sets, converters and transformers.

CHIMIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Chemicals, pharmaceutical substances and preparations, dye-stuffs and pigments, etheric oils, rubber natural and synthetic, plastics, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and fungicides, chemicals for laboratories.

EXPORTS:

Amylacetate, butyro-acetate, methyl-acetate, crystalline and technical acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, lactic acid, sulphuric acid; amylic, butyric, ethylic and methyllic alcohols, betonite, bicarbonate of sodium, calcium-carbide, calcium-carbonate, chloride of calcium, bone-glue, hide-glues, formaldehyde, glycerine, chloride of zinc, dye-stuffs for the leather and textile industry, sulphamyllic acid, dinitrochlorbenzol, toluylbendiamin, aniline-oil, litharge, lithopone, minium, lamp-black, ammonium nitrate, silver nitrate, furfural, oleic acid, zinc-oxide, bleaching earths, paraformaldehyde, sodium silicate, calcined soda, caustic soda, zincstearate, stearin, aluminium sulphate, coppersulphate, ironsulphate, magnesiumsulphate, sodiumsulphite. Galenic Products: plasters, extracts, phial-medicines, tablets, tinctures. Chemical Products (according to pharmaceutical prescriptions): acetate of lead, chlorate of calcium, gluconic calcium pro injectione, sodium chloride, hexaphosphate, sulphuric ether pro narcosi, acetic ether, pure chloroform, chloroform pro narcosi. Opothapeutic Products: fel tauri, folliculin, ovarii pulvis, thyroidea pulvis, catgut. Patent Medicines: Bellatol, Bilagnot, Cuprifer, Folliculine phials, Rericulin, Retrolabin, Syntofolin, dye stuffs, laquers, waxes.

TECHNOIMPORT
BUCHAREST, Str. DOAMNEI No. 5
CABLE ADDRESS: «TECHNOIMPORT»
TELEPHONE: 3.10.20

METALIMPORT
BUCHAREST, Str. MIHAIL-VODA No. 6
CABLE ADDRESS: «METALIMPORT»
TELEPHONE: 5.79.31

MAŞINIMPORT
BUCHAREST, Str. MIHAIL EMINESCU No. 10
CABLE ADDRESS: «MAŞINIMPORT»
TELEPHONE: 2.65.20

INDUSTRIALIMPORT
BUCHAREST, Str. GABRIEL PERI No. 2
CABLE ADDRESS: «INDUSTRIALIMPORT»
TELEPHONE: 4.18.85

ENERGOIMPORT
BUCHAREST, Str. VASILE LASCAR No. 32
CABLE ADDRESS: «ENERGOIMPORT»
TELEPHONE: 1.79.50

CHIMIMPORT
BUCHAREST, Str. ION GHICA No. 3
CABLE ADDRESS: «CHIMIMPORT»
TELEPHONE: 6.06.36



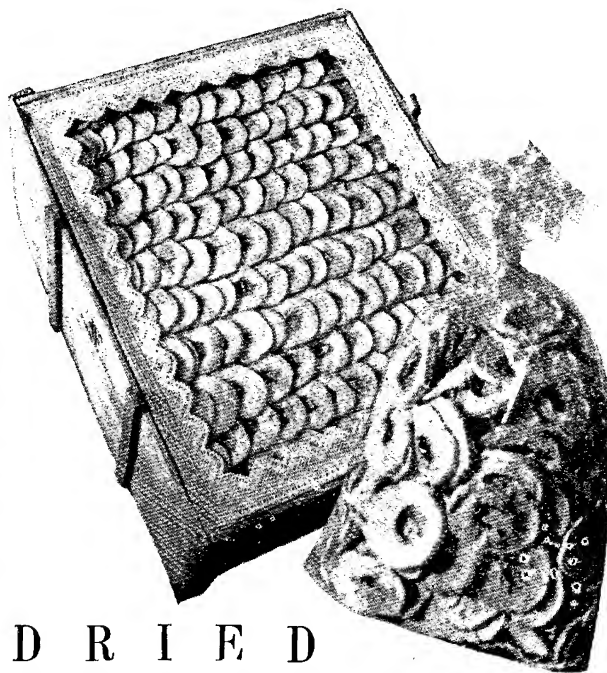
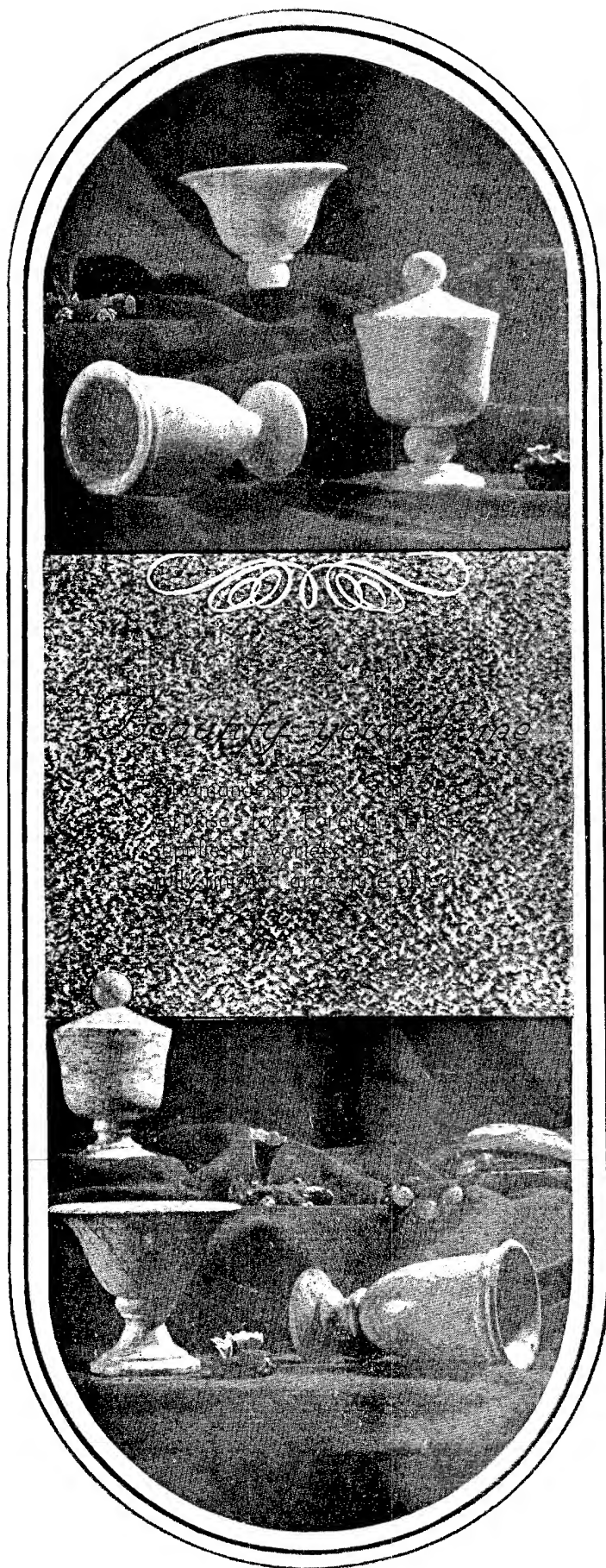
RUMANIAN «SIBIU» SAUSAGE

Rumanian Sibiu sausage (salami), made of pork, after special methods, is dry, firm and has a specific taste and flavour
PROEXPORT, STATE ENTERPRISE FOR FOREIGN TRADE



«Românoexport»,
State Enterprise for
Foreign Trade, sup-
plies bath towels in
attractive colours

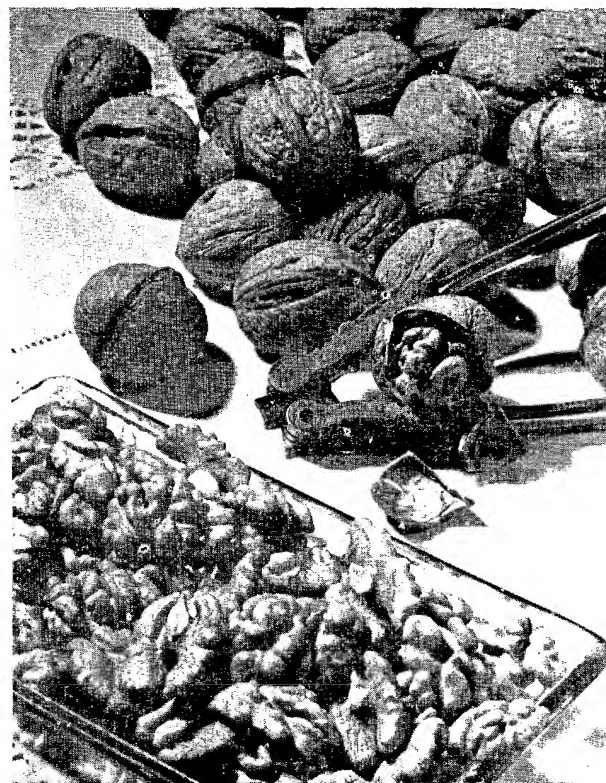
B A T H T O W E L S



D R I E D A P P L E S

The best autumn and winter species, of a sweet sharp taste, with the specific flavour of their species. Are supplied in deal boxes, of 12 kg $\frac{1}{2}$ net weight

«PRODEXPORT» STATE ENTERPRISE FOR FOREIGN TRADE



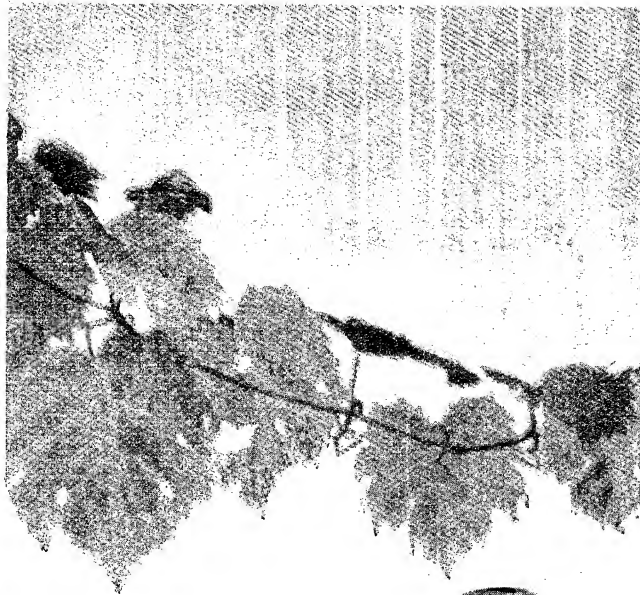
NUTS «Prodexport» State Enterprise for Foreign Trade, supplies nuts — Jumbo, Fancy, Medium, Star and Mixture — in large quantities. Unshelled nuts are standardised, free of foreign bodies and supplied in 50 kg bags or in 30 kg paper bags. Nut kernels, sound, free of foreign bodies, are sorted according to size and colour in accordance with international standards: Extrahalves, Extrapieces, Halves and Pieces.



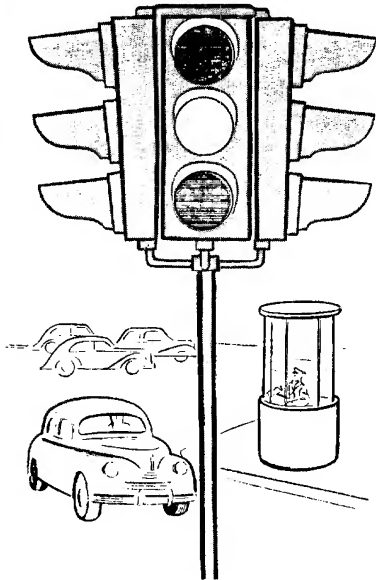
PAINTING BRUSHES

Made of badger hair Rumanian painting brushes are fine and resistant

«ROMÂNEXPORT» STATE ENTERPRISE FOR FOREIGN TRADE

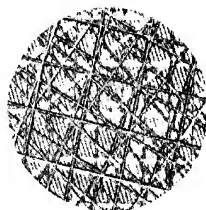


«ROMÂNEXPORT» SUPPLIES:



GLASS FOR ROAD SIGNALS

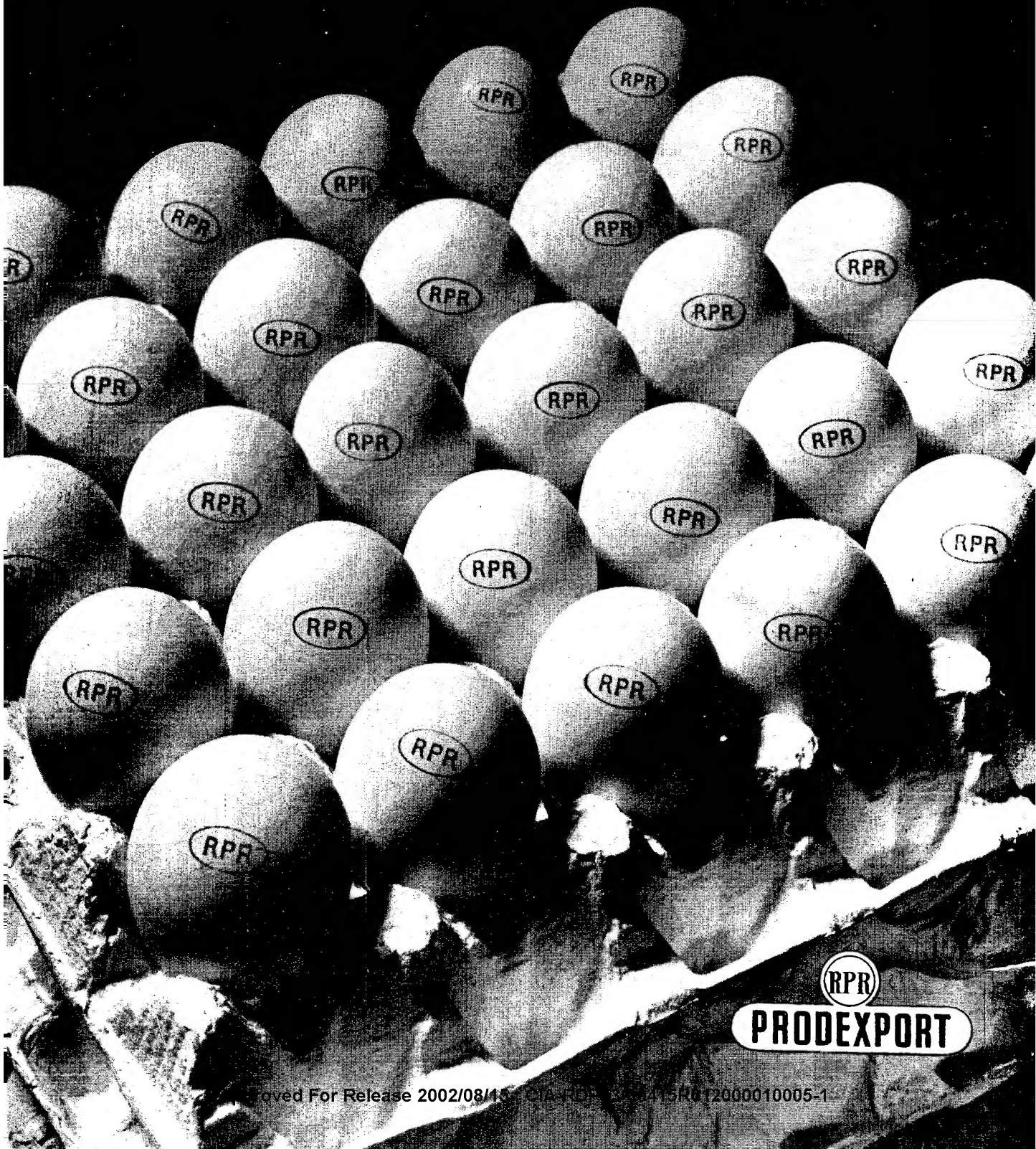
in conventional colours



«Prodexport», State Enterprise for Foreign Trade, supplies the famous Rumanian wines — dry and dessert wines, white and red, remarkable for their taste and bouquet

SELECTED EGGS

Prodexport, State Enterprise for Foreign Trade, supplies selected eggs of an average weight of 52 to 54 gr packed in wood shavings and cases containing 720 eggs or in cases of 360 with separate cardboard divisions



PRODEXPORT



CHILDREN'S BUILDING BRICKS

New and attractive models

«EXPORTLEMN»
STATE ENTERPRISE
FOR FOREIGN TRADE

BUCHAREST, PIATA ROSETTI Nr. 4

RUMANIAN

FOREIGN TRADE



Hundreds of metres underground, untiring miners are zealously securing the uninterrupted rise of production at the powerful light of electric

MINER'S LAMPS

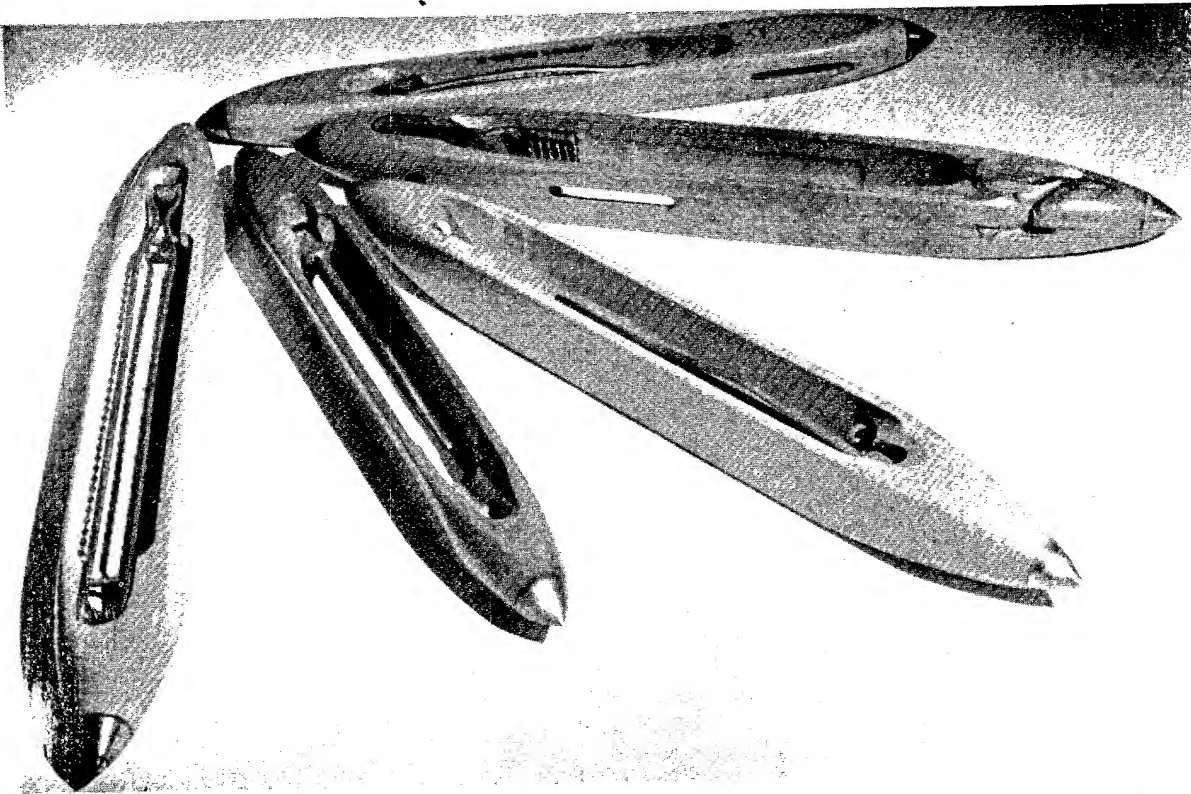
THE RUMANIAN ASHWOOD FOR SKIS



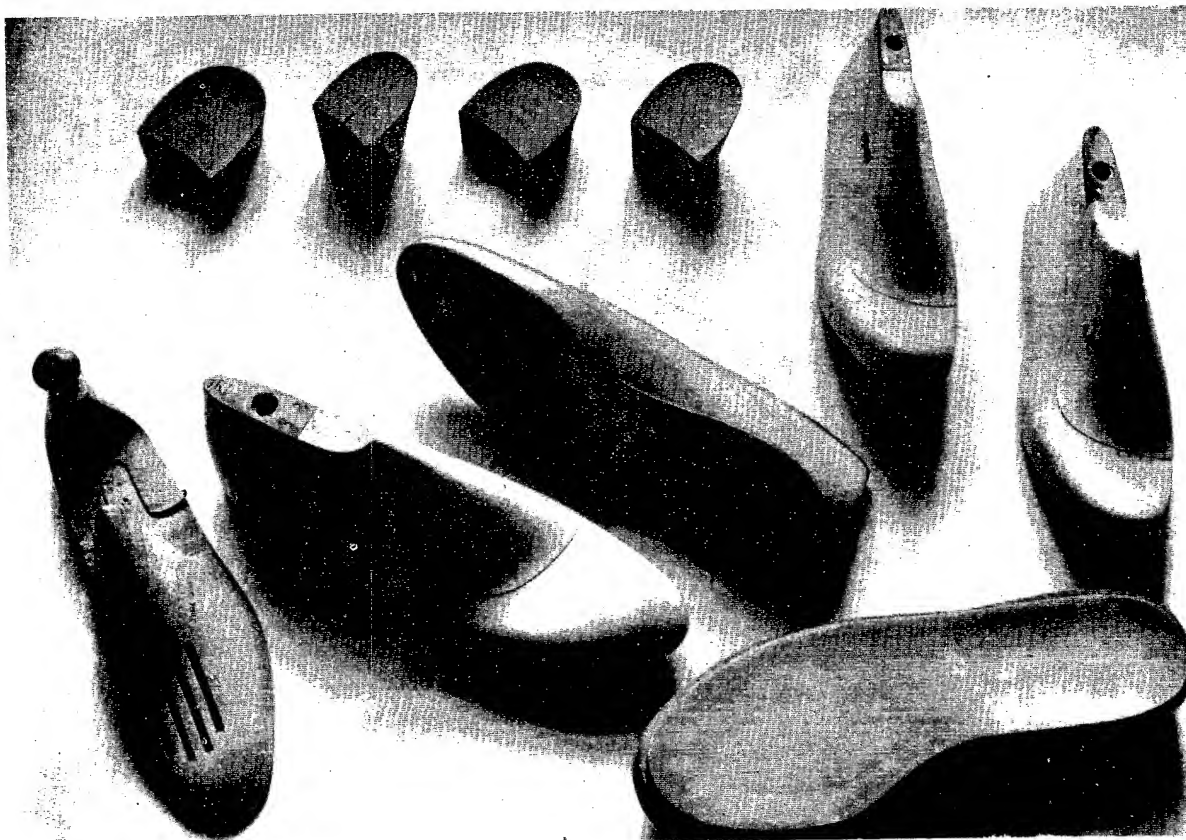
Sportsmen

all over the world give preference to skis made of pressed ashwood. The Rumanian ashwood (*Frasinus excelsior*), a wood remarkably resistant and elastic is successfully used for making skis. Supplied by «EXPORTLEMN»

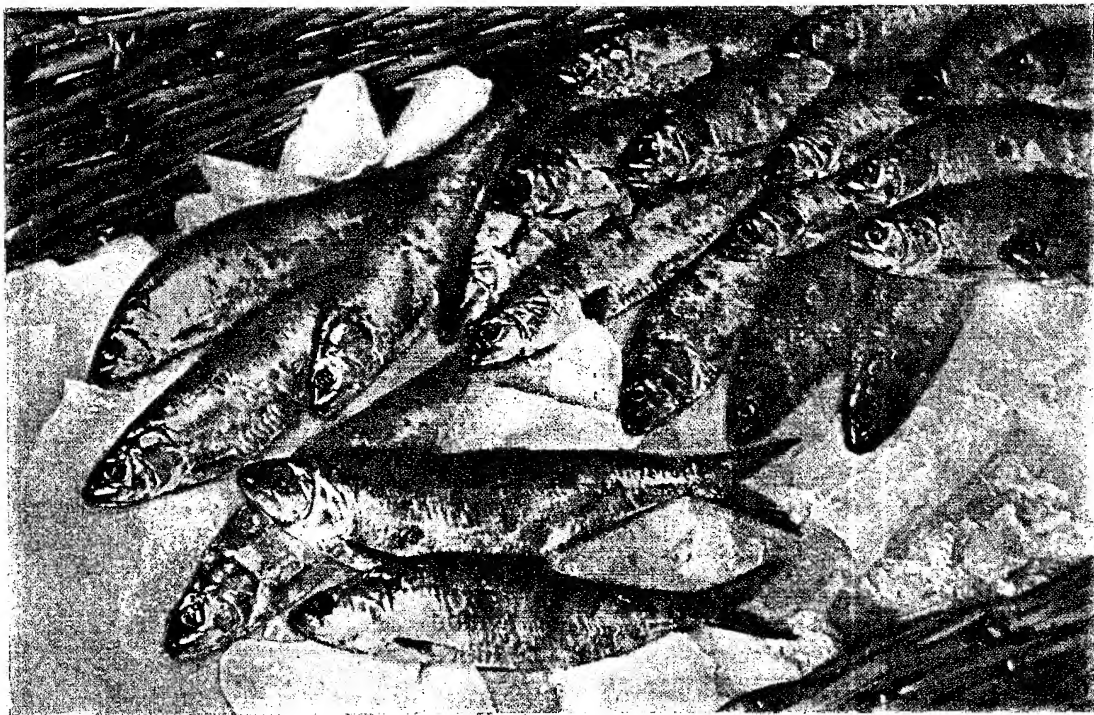
MOLNAR



SHUTTLES FOR WOOL. FOR COTTON. FOR FLAX AND HEMP. FOR SILK. MADE OF PRESSED BEECHWOOD (LIGNOSTONE), SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY FOR ALL KINDS OF LOOMS BY "EXPORTLEMN"

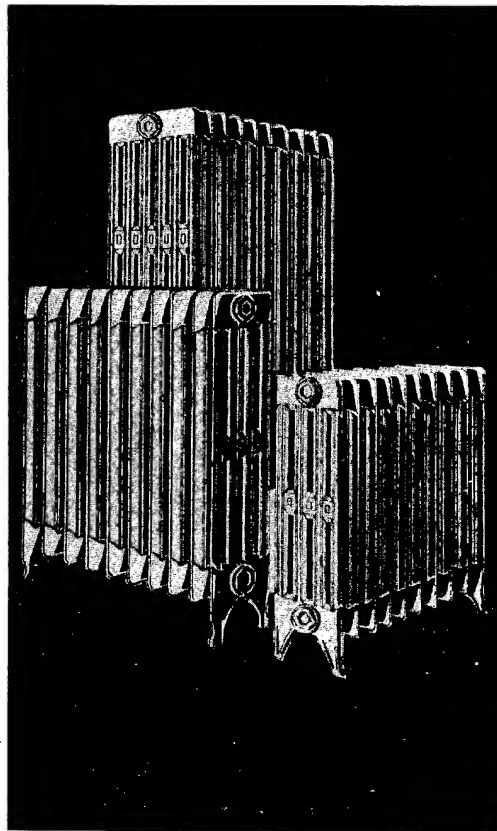
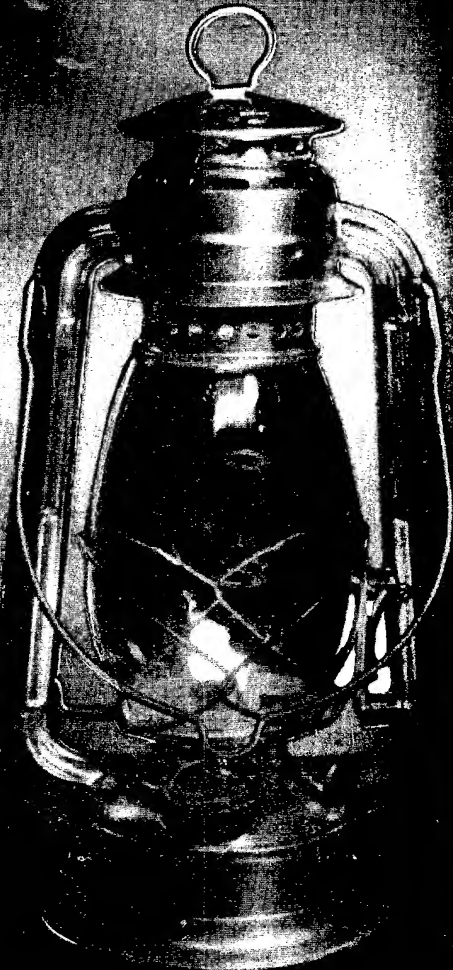


L A S T S, B O O T - T R E E S A N D H E E L S
Plain lasts for shoemakers. Mechanical lasts (Ausputz) for boot-factories. Boot-trees in all models and sizes. Heels for ladies' shoes, made of Rumanian hornbeam or beechwood, well known and appreciated for their seamless execution and excellent quality. Supplied by "EXPORTLEMN"



The Danube and Black Sea are inexhaustible resources for common fish and sturgeon. The Rumanian fishing industry, established on new bases, is producing important quantities of fresh, frozen and tinned fish for export. The «PROEXPORT»-Company which is turning into account products of the Rumanian fishing industry for export, offers tinned fish specialties, such as: Fish pickled in tomato-juice, grayling and sprat in oil, anchovy, mackerel etc.

STORM-LANTERNS In various sizes (types 103, 104, 107, made from tin-plate provided with globe-shaped chimneys, can be perfectly used in storm and rain. Shipped in paper bags and wooden cases. Distributors: «Romanoexport».



CAST IRON RADIATORS

for heating by hot water or
steam up to a pressure
of 11-15 Atm. made of
grey cast iron, subjected
to 2 pressure tests with
water and complying with
international standards

supplied by

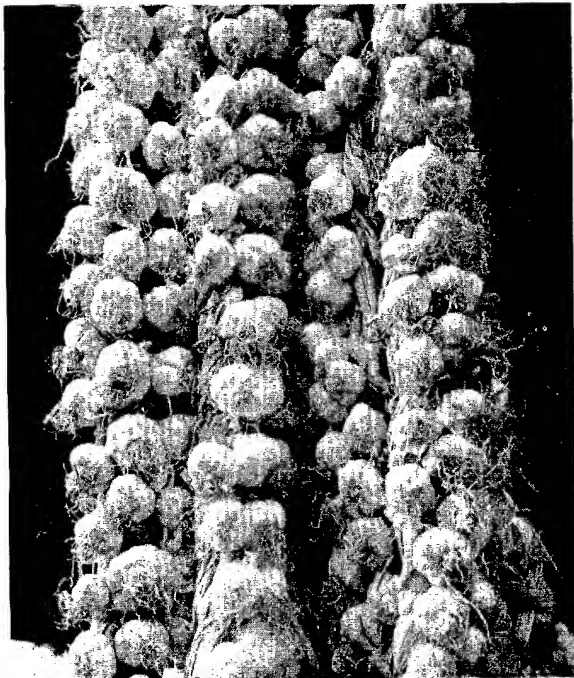




COMPOTES AND STEWED FRUIT

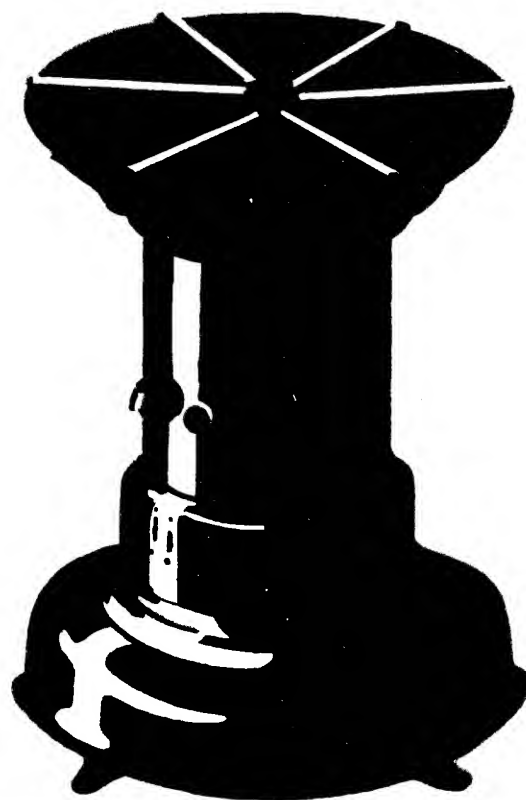
Our compotes and stewed fruit made of choice fruit of excellent quality are well known for their taste and flavour. The «Fructexport» Company offers you varied selections of compotes of: apples, pears, mahaleb, white cherries, plums, greengages, apricots and peaches. Apply for price-lists.

GARLIC The fertile soil and the strong heat at the time of growth due to climatic conditions in our country, enable us to grow intensive cultures of garlic of excellent quality. Garlic (*Allium Sativum*), is a vegetable product used as condiment in alimentation. The Rumanian garlic varieties with their white-silvery skin are appreciated as being among the best. Supplied by «FRUCTEXPORT», State Company for Foreign Trade in bunches, roughly 35 to a bunch, with the dried plants of a length of 25 cm at the most. The garlic is dry, without sand or earth, healthy, and sorted according to size, if requested.



KEROSENE COOKERS

With and without pressure, made of enameled steel sheet, durable and practical, packed in wooden boxes 24 pieces to a box, supplied at attractive prices

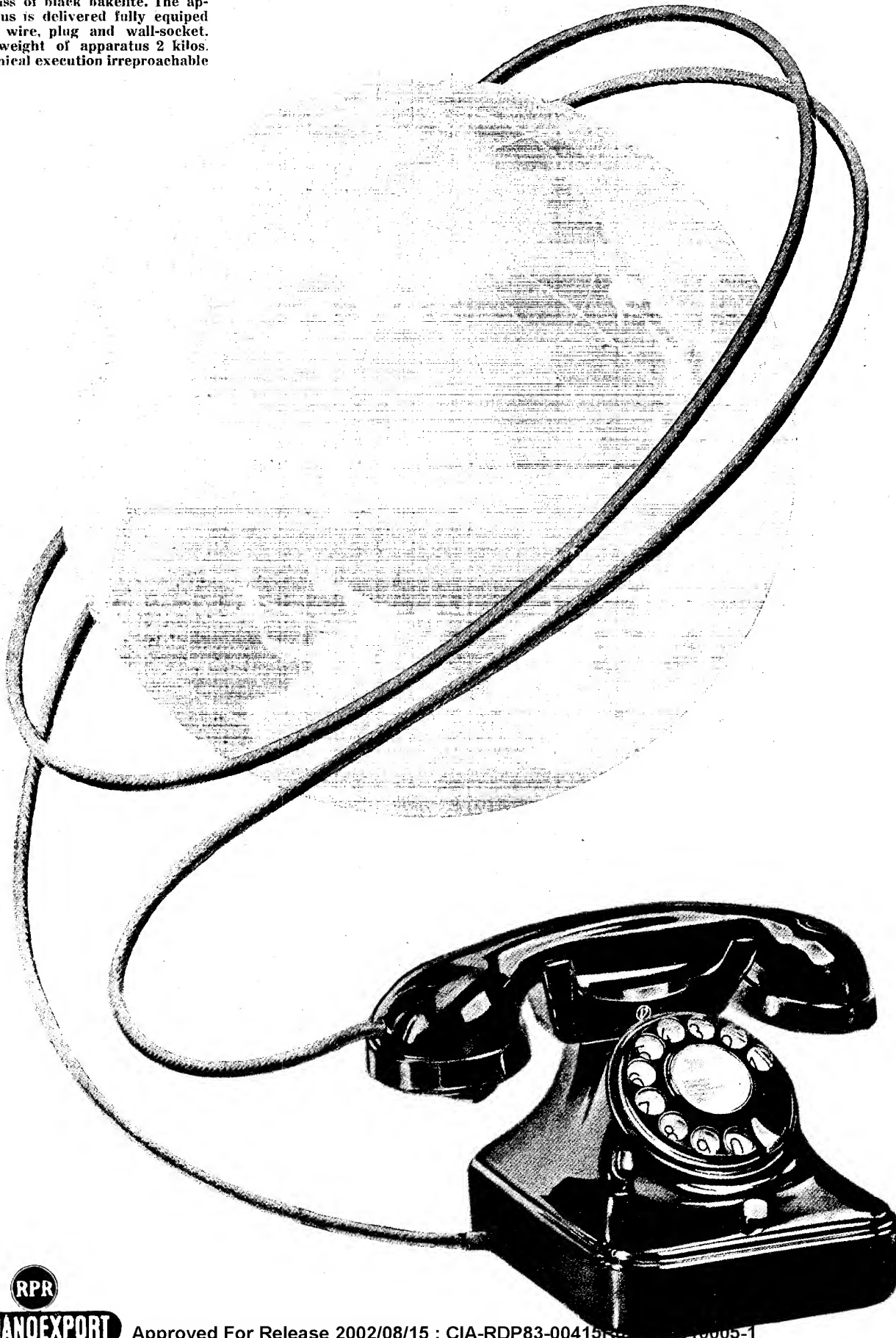


GLOBUS

DISTRIBUTED BY «ROMÂNEXPORT»

Telephone hand-set for table

Carcass of black bakelite. The apparatus is delivered fully equipped with wire, plug and wall-socket. Net weight of apparatus 2 kilos. Technical execution irreproachable

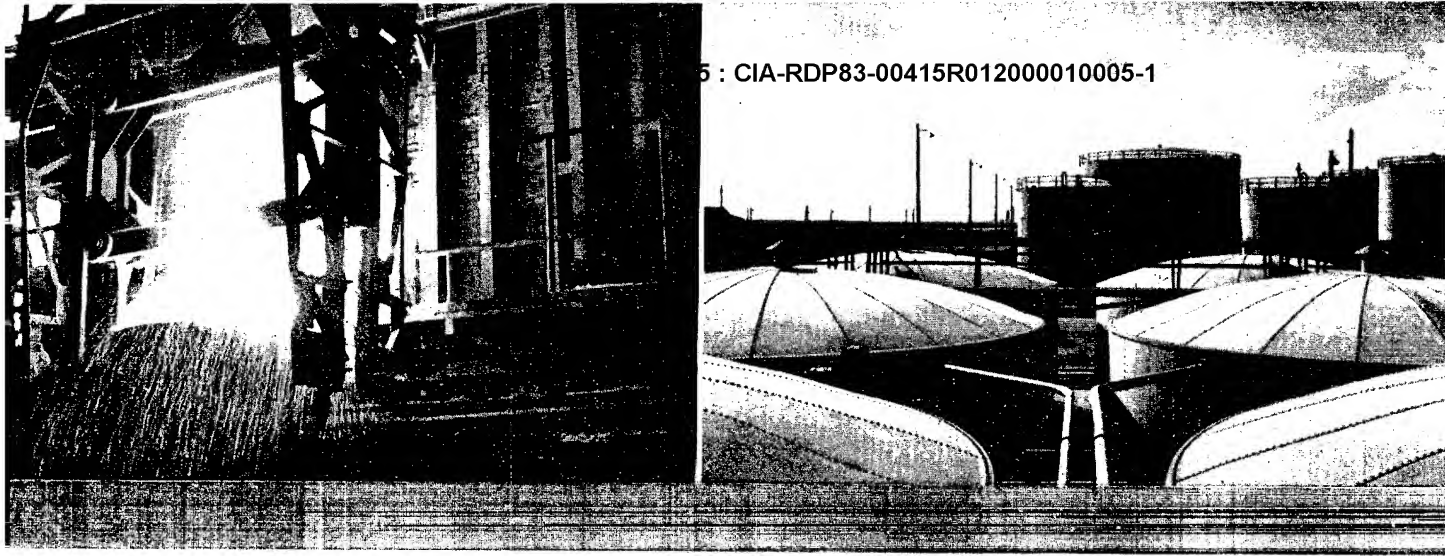


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ROMANOEXPORT





ORGANISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

IN the Rumanian People's Republic the principle of foreign trade monopoly is carried into effect. The curtailment of the private sector in foreign trade began prior to the nationalisation of the main means of production, banks and transport and insurance companies of June 1948. The Ministry of Foreign Trade, set up late in 1948, is the conducting and steering organ of foreign trade. The operative work in this field is ensured by the State Trading Companies, specialised in foreign trade operations. The State monopoly in the foreign trade of the Rumanian People's Republic has worked out very satisfactory in what regards carrying into effect the policy of socialist industrialisation and placing at the disposal of the working masses more and cheaper consumer goods.

The first foreign trade companies found a chaotic situation. Prior to their setting up, there were 5,000—7,000 private enterprises employing an army of several tens of thousands of office workers for carrying on a steadily reduced trade exchange with foreign countries. One may easily imagine the reliability of these firms and the ends to which their activity was devoted. The regime of People's Democracy had to make a clean sweep and it did so.

The results of the activity of the first eight foreign trade companies were not long in appearing. According as the new organisation of our foreign trade grew consolidated, the volume and the assortment of our trade exchange with foreign countries increased to a remarkable extent. Suffice it to show that the value of goods imported in 1949 was thrice the amount of 1947.

The State enterprises for foreign trade contribute by exchanges with the U.S.S.R. and with the other People's Democracies to the fulfilment of the State plans, to meeting the mutual demands and to catering for the supply of products needed for the economic development.

These exchanges, fully and steadily developing as regards their volume and the variety of assortment, ensure stable prices, the prompt availableness of these goods in the process of our country's industrialisation and the continuous and safe supply of raw materials and industrial equipment needed.

As a rule, our State enterprises ensure to any country desirous to co-operate with our country, in the economic field, far more important and serious working possibilities than the thousands of private firms in the past.

Demands on the part of State enterprises imply sure and well-founded needs guaranteed by the reliability of a State firm and the planned economy from which they proceed. Offers are strictly complied with by the prompt delivery of the goods in quality and quantity indicated in them.

The responsibility of the foreign trade companies in the Rumanian People's Republic is a considerable one inasmuch as they represent the real interests and possibilities of an entire production and not the capricious pursuit of profits of adventurers and occasional traders, as in the past.

The remarkable degree of specialisation of our enterprises and their staffs recruited from highly qualified cadres of the respective sectors, are a safeguard for the strict implementation of all commitments.

At present, a most important task is assigned to the foreign trade of the Rumanian People's Republic: to ensure the achievement of trade exchanges designed to facilitate the successful implementation of the Five Year Plan for the Development of National Economy (1951—1955). To cope with all operations of export and import under the Five Year Plan, the number of State foreign trade companies was raised from 8 to 13, to which one must add an enterprise for export production (animal products).



Our exports of cereals and feedstuff are entrusted to the «Agroexport» Company which imports also selected seeds for improving our production.

Exports of timber and timber products of every description as well as of timber derivatives such as paper, cardboard and matches are dealt with by the «Exportlemn» Company.

The exportation of animals, live poultry, food-products, meat and fat, fresh and tinned, and the importation of colonial goods and thorough-bred animals for breeding are handled by the «Prodexport» Company.

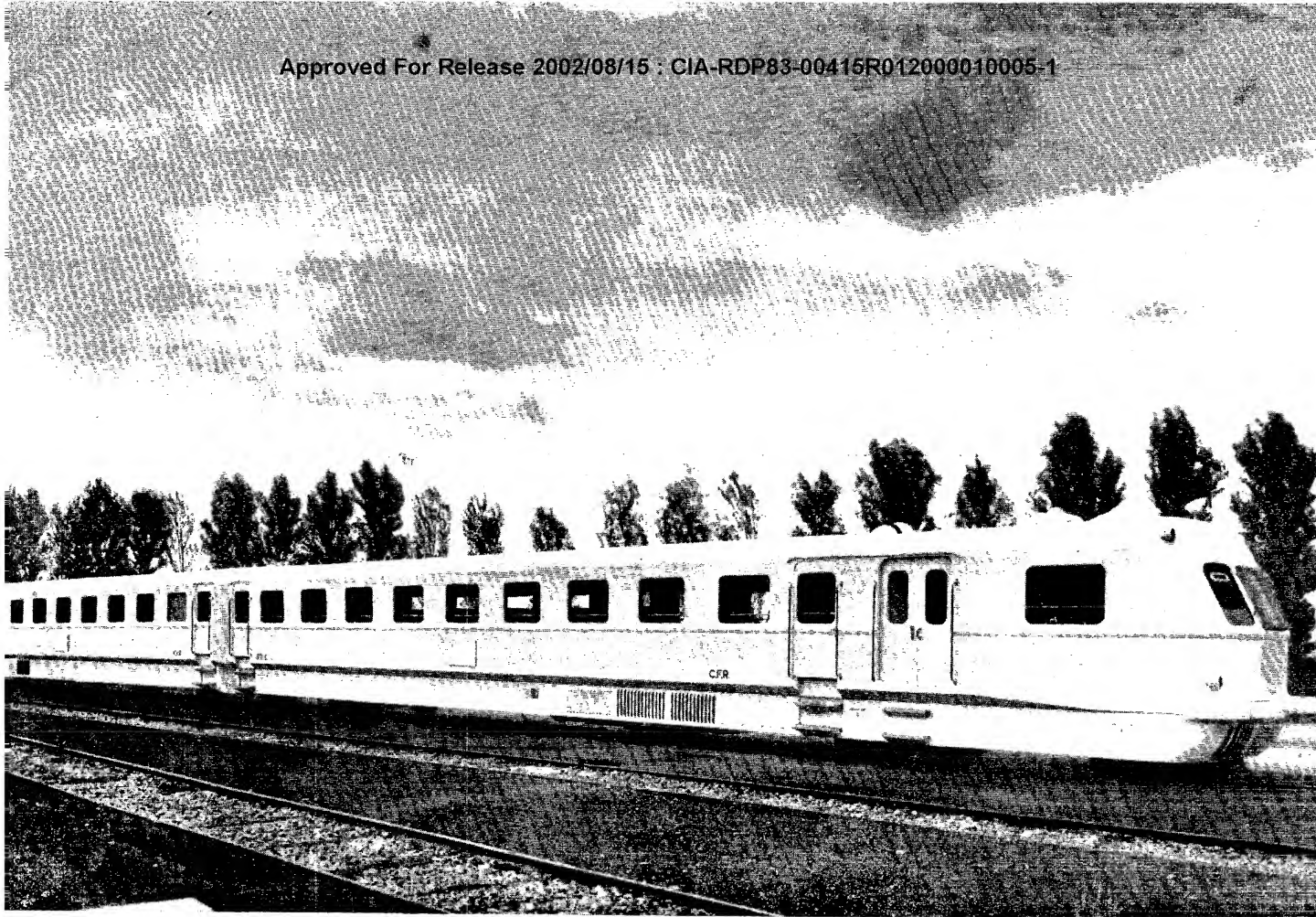
Products of pomiculture, horticulture and viticulture, fresh and tinned, as well as juices, syrups etc., are exported by a newly set up company, the «Fructexport». Metal ores, oil products and derivatives are handled by the «Petrolexport» Company, and exports of industrial products, building material, textiles, art-objects and sundries by the «Românoexport» Company.

Our imports aim at meeting the demand of production and providing for the sufficient supply of necessities to our population. They are handled by big sections of specialty, according to the multiple needs of an industry in full development and an agriculture in full transformation.

The importation of metal ore, coke, metals, steels and various semi-manufactured products is handled by «Metalimport»; that of oil and mining equipment, pipe material, head-stocks, internal-combustion engines, locomotives, and vessels by the «Industriaimport» Company; apparatuses, machinery, industrial installations by «Maşinimport» Company. In conclusion, the «Energoimport» handles the imports of electrotechnical appliances, the «Technoimport» Company the purchase of traction means and sundry technical working devices, the «Chimimport» Company imports of chemical products, the «Textilimport» Company textile products, raw materials, semi-manufactured and manufactured products.

This organisation is large enough to ensure the implementation of the tasks assigned to the foreign trade of the Rumanian People's Republic under the Five Year Plan and elastic enough to cope with the evolution of international trade exchange.





The 16 wheeled rail-motor

Interior of the rail-motor



THE RAILMOTOR

A MEANS OF SPEEDY LOCOMOTION

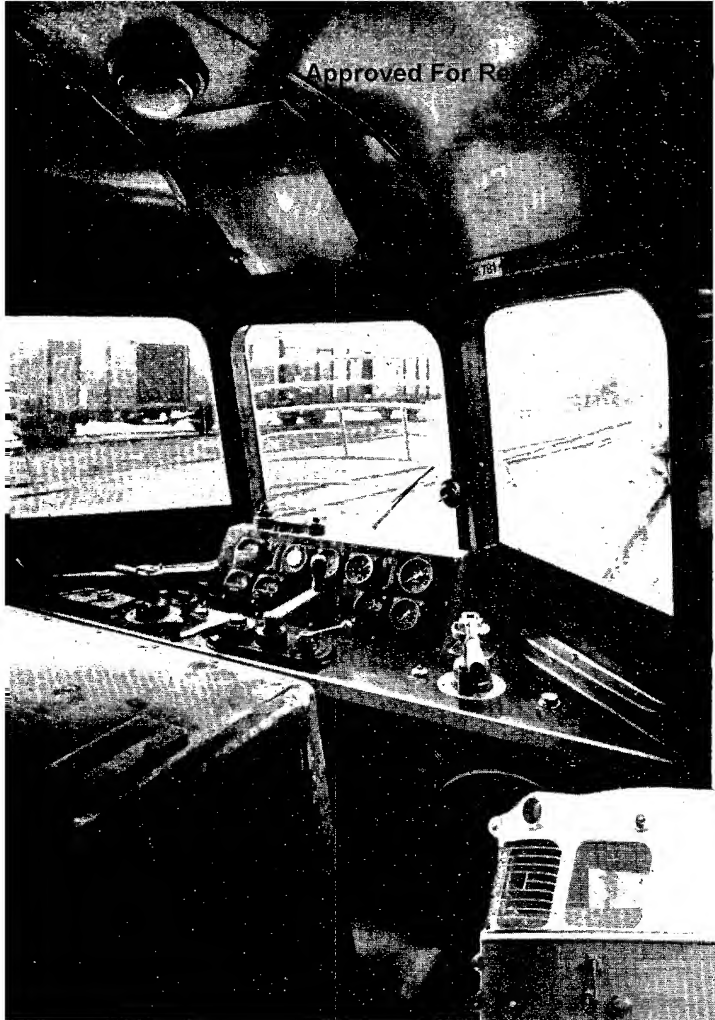
IN our country, a fine industry for the manufacture of rolling-stock has developed within a very short time. Our works produce an important number of locomotives for freight and passenger trains, passenger cars, freight-wagons and tank-wagons as well as railmotors of the most perfect type equipped with the last technical novelties in this field.

The company «ROMANOEXPORT», State Enterprise for Foreign Trade, presents in the present issue of our bulletin «The 16-wheeled railmotor driven by type MG 220 Diesel engine and type Mylius Ed 5 speed-transmission gear» provided in its export program.

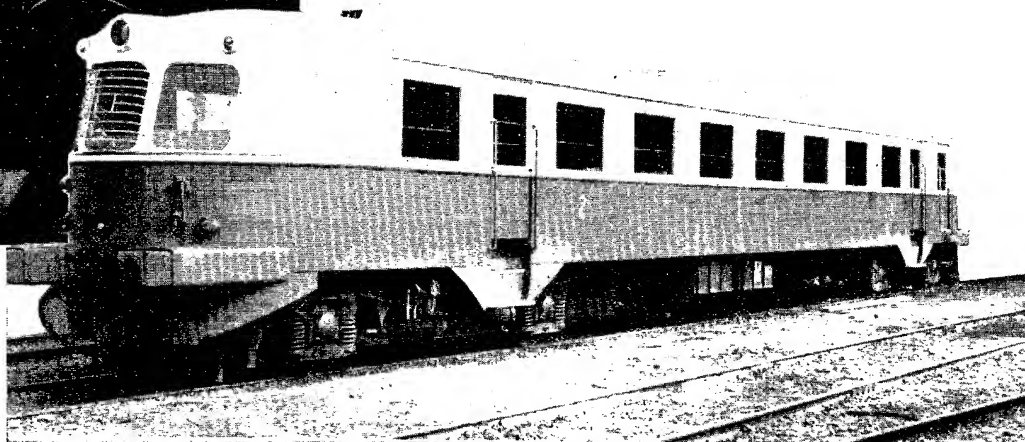
This rail motor whose maximum speed is 80 or 110 km per hour on level straight track, is designed for coping with curves of a minimum radius of 120 m. its weight ready to start is of 39 t.

Its accommodations consist of a second class compartment with upholstered seats for 16 passengers, a third class compartment with seats for 36 passengers, a lavatory accessible from the entrance corridor, a luggage and mail compartment, a cabin for the heating installation and a driver's cab at each end of the railmotor.

The driver's cab on the engine side is more spacious allowing for the mounting of the fuel-tank, of the expansion-cylinder for



*The driver's cab
Exterior and interior
of a 3-wheel rail-motor*



the cooling system of the engine, of the exhaust box and other accessories, and there is sufficient room for the driver to supervise all essential parts of the engine. The motor is enclosed in a hood, serving as thermic and sound insulation.

The mechanical equipment is controlled by a single driver by means of a pneumomechanical installation, from any of the two driver's cabs.

All parts of the vehicle are arc-welded.

The drive-wheels and free wheels are executed in compliance with most severe specifications.

The inner lateral walls are paneled with 6 mm plywood covered with walnut or oak veneer. Thermic insulation has been obtained by 5 layers of aluminium sheet between the inner paneling and the outer plate covering of the car. In order to obtain good insulation against fire, the walls of the heater cabin and that of the driver cab near the ventilating duct and the exhaust-box have been provided with an asbestos and mild steel plate lining.

The outside entrance doors as well as the inner sliding doors are made of steel plate; the windows are of «semi-crystal» and protected by bars.

The brake equipment built for automatic and direct braking; besides, in each driver's cab there is an electro-pneumatic «dead-lock» braking device and an independent hand-brake.

Each of the driver's cabs is provided with telephone installation.

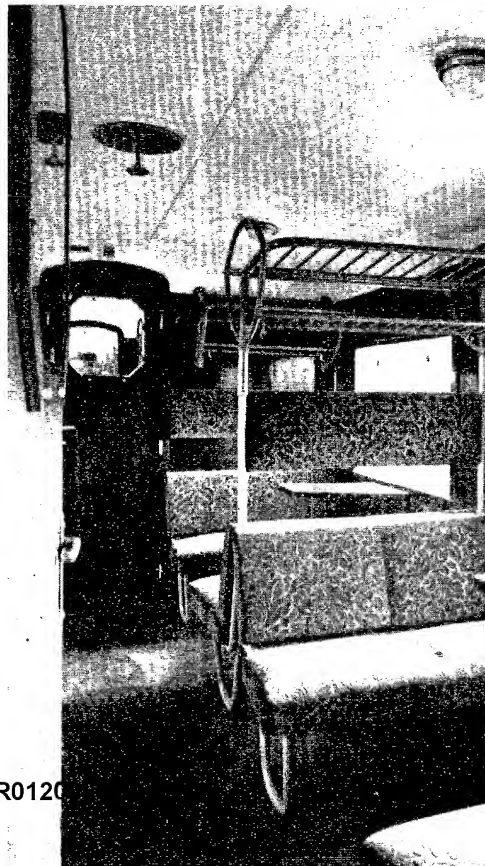
The temperature of the cooling water is controlled by electric distance-thermometers installed in the driver's cabs. The capacity of the expansion cylinder is of 150 l.

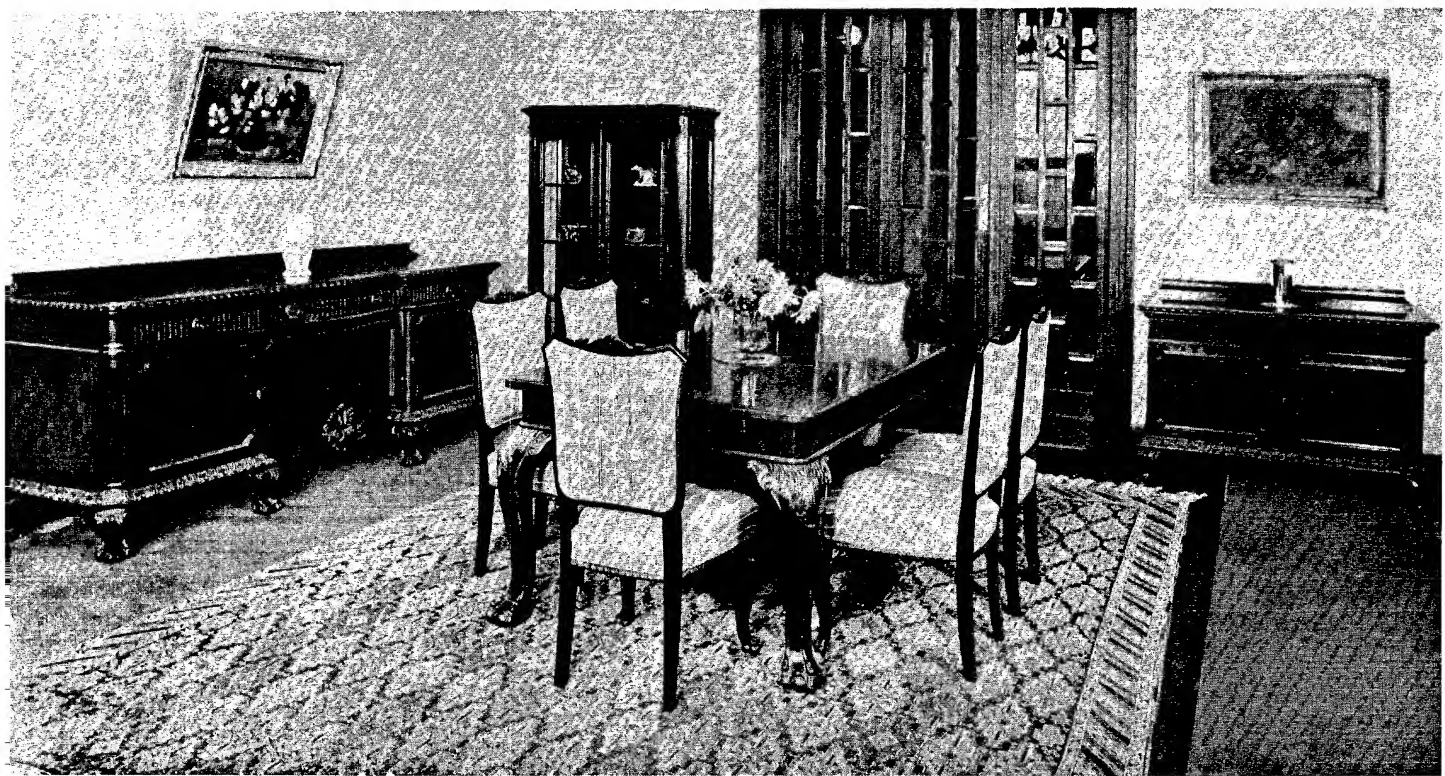
Heating of the railmotor is done by means of warm water produced in a high speed hot water generator, burning coal or coke. Circulation of the water is increased by means of an electro-motor driven pump.

The sanitary (chrome-plated) installation ensures due comfort.

The fuelling capacity is of about 450 l and the fuelling equipment is mounted in the ceiling on the arched beams of the wagon. The motorine, before reaching the tank is pumped through a double sieve filter.

The outer aspect of the railmotor is aerodynamic and meets the most pretentious requirements of taste. Outside paint finish will be given in compliance with the orders of the buyer.





dining-room furniture of finest quality made at State workshops

FURNITURE INDUSTRY IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

THE production of furniture in the Rumanian People's Republic continues an old artisan tradition; it is developing under favourable conditions thanks to the forestry wealth consisting of very varied timber well known beyond the frontiers of our country.

Under such conditions, a large number of processing industry enterprises have come into being, such as panel, plywood and veneer factories supplying the furniture production and placing at its disposal materials of excellent quality required by it.

After the nationalisation, these enterprises were reorganised and enabled to further increase their potential of production.

We have set about reorganising this industrial sector on a quite new basis, by replacing outdated equipment, re-grouping the means of production and setting up new industrial units which by applying most up-to-date production methods have reached a capacity of several thousands of furniture sets a month. As a result we have

been in a position to rise the export of materials required for the manufacture of furniture as well as of various types of furniture, widely appreciated by foreign buyers for their exceptional quality.

Today, our factories are in a position to make both modern standardised furniture and *art furniture* of perfect shape made of choice woods (walnut, cherry wood, ash, oak, maple, rosewood, pearwood).

Rich carvings in ornamentation of fine taste and delicacy, harmonious lines and blameless execution as well as the variety of the models made in various styles, have ensured for a long time to our art furniture a prominent place on international markets.

Thanks to new socialist production methods, our factories are turning out at present large quantities of both art furniture and furniture accessible to the large masses of the people.

By mechanising production and, consequently, cutting 1st prime cost we have placed at the disposal of the large



Bed-room furniture of finest quality made at State worksho

masses, standardised furniture of excellent quality, attractive designs and models of choice taste.

By the recent setting up of the enterprise «Simo Geza», the most up-to-date and largest unit making furniture in South-East Europe, the capacity of producing standard furniture has sensibly been raised. This furniture is really in keeping with the general wishes of the consumer, it offers excellent quality at attractive prices. As to the designs, the designers will have a deciding say, who, in constant touch with the consumers' masses, will establish the models without causing, however, a hampering of the process of production, where the line of conduct must remain «manufacture on the running belt». This furniture is made of oak, beech and maple wood.

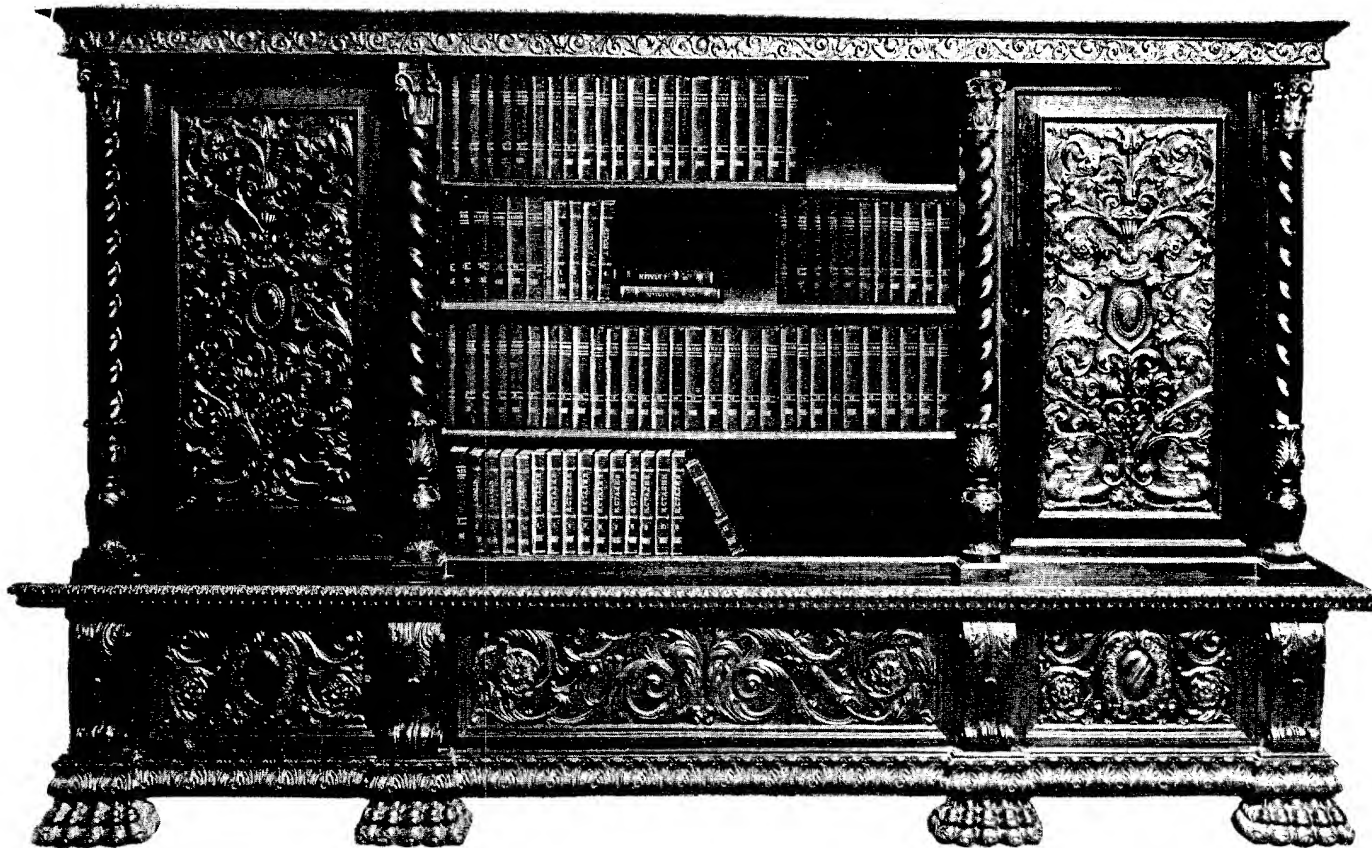
Together with the creation of several models of standardised house furniture (bedrooms, dining-rooms, nurseries and kitchens), our regime of People's Democracy has assigned other tasks to the furniture industry: furnishing the rest-homes with comfortable furniture, to make as pleasant as possible the stay of the working people who come there to restore their health and furnishing with original furniture the day-nurseries, creches and canteens.

By attentively studying the various models, we have got at furnishing these institutions with furniture most suitable and combining all qualities toward being pleasant, useful and solidly made of oak and beechwood.

In connection with the culturalisation of the broad masses, the furnishing of theatres, picture theatres, entertainment halls and lecturing rooms has marked a large scale development. The seats made most comfortable and by perfected technique, are of beechwood.

In this respect the production of our country has marked a raised qualitative level ensuring a large export of theatre furniture and many theatrical premises in the world are furnished with Rumanian furniture.

Following the fundamental reorganisation of education in our country, new schools have been set up whose furnishing with appropriate *school furniture* is an important task assigned to our furniture industry. To meet the demand for furnishing new schools and replacing old furniture, our furniture industry has created a quite new style for school furniture, practical and of sober elegance, where the common forms are giving way to a type of furniture with individual designs.



Solid carved wooden book-case

Prior to the nationalisation, our furniture industry was completely devoid of homogeneity in production. At present, only two years after the nationalisation of the industry, planned production has solved this problem. We are making in serial production *office furniture* of oak wood in absolutely practical models, straight lines and an attractive style. We have created modern types well conceived and appropriate to normal use as well as heavier models for special orders in excellent execution, made of walnut or oak wood.

Office desks, typewriter tables, filing shelves and roll-top cabinets made on the running belt are available in excellent qualities.

A large scale development has been marked by the furnishing of various public institutions, hotels in watering places and health resorts, sanatoria etc.

A separate chapter in the field of Rumanian furniture is the *bent furniture* of the «Thonet-Mundus» system. It is a production which by superior quality, perfect utility and excellent finish has ensured itself a permanent

outlet on the international markets. The variety of the models is safeguarded for both consumer furniture and individual taste. All these qualities ensure to our bent furniture a heavy demand.

The supply of most perfect equipment to our production units, careful selection of artisans and workers from the most valuable elements, co-operation with architect-designers who elaborate most varied models coping with all demands and careful execution of high quality wood as well as variety of well conceived models, ensure to Rumanian furniture a front rank place on the international market.

The production of Rumanian furniture, fostered in its continuous development by our State of People's Democracy and benefiting by the large prospects of our first Five Year Plan, is setting out along a healthy road, being in a position to serve the broad masses of the people at home and contributing to an important and ever increasing to our extent export.

*Our master wood-
carvers have revived
an old tradition*





Ceramics with stylised national patterns

EXPORT PRODUCTION OF RUMANIAN HANDICRAFT

*I*N the Rumanian People's Republic, special attention is paid to turning into account the splendid products of handicraft.

The commercialisation of the products of Rumanian handicraft on foreign markets has excellent prospects due to exceptional quality and artistic execution.

Our national carpets and blouses are appreciated by art connoisseurs the world over; the differentiation from region to region gives rise to rich variations of the same theme which, to be sure, is the very charm of popular art represented by these products.

The quality of the materials from which the products of our handicraft are made, is an important factor in their appreciation; the wool from which

the carpets are made is Rumanian wool, spun and twisted in this country, dyed in original Rumanian colours of superior quality, pleasant to the eye and resistant to light and moisture. From this wool the *waft* is made, 20—24 threads to a square centimetre, while the *warp* is made from fishing yarn, very resistant, with 4 to 6 threads to the square centimetre. These carpets and rugs are woven on high-warp looms. The models are selected from specific Ottenian or Moldavian patterns or are modernised creations, where the design, inspired by classical models, is combined with harmonious colours.

Our rugs are real art objects and may creditably stand alongside similar artistic creations of foreign countries. They can be used as rugs to cover floors, as ornaments on walls or as covers for lounges, adding everywhere a note of liveliness and originality, of good taste. These rugs are an important export staple of Rumanian handicraft.

The Rumanian national blouses with short and long sleeves are made for export by numbers of handicraft co-operatives where scores of peasant women are assembling jointly to apply their skill to this work. Entire regions specialised in this art make their contribution to the arrangement of colours and the achievement of most varied and charming patterns. The national blouses are made from extremely fine white cloth made of extrafine cotton 120/2 on which motives of popular inspiration are embroidered with thrown and gassed mercerised cotton yarn in attractive colours such as bright red, bland blue, yellow, proud like an ear of ripe wheat, quiet green, all of them combined in most varied needlework.

Our peasant women display in this needlework their splendid fancy in delicate points of embroidery; there are many demands from

Hand-painted wooden objects



everywhere for our modernised blouses which go with elegant evening skirts.

In order to make known abroad the possibilities of our handicraft, ethnographical dolls have been created.

30—35 centimetres high, they are dressed in authentic national costumes from various regions. The blending of brisk and mild colours in these costumes is added to the charming aspect of these dolls : fair or brown, their heads are real heads of expression, boys and girls forming charming couples.

The costume, the linen, the peasant sandals, everything is worked by hand and these dolls are a product in which our handicraft may justly take pride and which will make the joy of children everywhere.

To the articles of handicraft available for export belong also ladies' work and darning baskets. These baskets are plaited from cleft





Dolls in national costumes

osiers and have a round or rectangular shape and are dyed with bright colours, blue, green, red, yellow or in the natural colours of the osier ; the inside and top and bottom are lined with printed cloth showing a pattern either of flowers or of stripes or squares harmoniously adapted to the colour of the respective baskets so as to present a bright and charming aspect.

The darning baskets are also plaited from osier in the shape of a ball with a handle to be passed over the arm. They are dyed in bright colours and adorned with little felt-flowers in various colours ; they are both practical and attractive. Careful execution and charming aspect make these baskets an item very much appreciated by our buyers abroad.

Our handicraft is also turning into account the possibilities of our country in the timber sector.

Objects of handicraft made of wood are also the result of the activity of our artistic craftsmen in wielding the chisel, the saw and the hammer. They are making letter-openers of choice wood, with the handle carved in various models, round snuff-boxes made of maple-wood in nature colour, cigarette cases made of cherry-wood in three sizes, all of them polished, rustic dishes, big and small, hand-painted with authentic Rumanian motives by decorative artists and subsequently polished, little dowry-chests of minutious and careful execution, little looms as playthings, adorned with hand-painted motives and polished, ingeniously executed. With these little looms one can really weave and this is why they are making the joy of little girls and prospective house-wives.

Buttons with relief carvings, based on picturesque motives such as pussies, frogs, wind-mills, flowers and cherries painted in brisk colours and lacquered : they can be utilised for children's and ladies' dresses, blouses etc. and are charming by their fanciful execution.



Carved wooden figurine

Another item of our handicraft very much in demand are our chess travelling sets. These sets, small in size, are ingeniously conceived: the pieces can be fixed to the fields by small pegs and remain stable at any position of the chess-board.

The chess-sets are made of polished cherry-wood and walnut-wood in two colours and are minutiously finished.

An important incentive has been given to the production of artistic ceramics. Various trinkets representing flowers and other plants, animals and various motives inspired from nature, dyed with harmonious colours, are a genuine delight of the eyes due to their artistic execution and may adorn the most pretentious interior.

In order to place our handicraft in the service of practical consumer goods, the « ROMÂNEXPORT » Company, State Enterprise for Foreign Trade is continuously bent on creating new and ingenious articles including desk-lamps and bedside-lamps in various shapes lit by small interior bulbs with a charming effect. To their commercial value, one must add a sure artistic value.

The preoccupations of Rumanian handicraft have also been directed towards turning into account by objects of craftsmanship the Rumanian aragonit and amber.

The aragonit, a mineral product of our country unique in Europe, resembling marble, can be minutiously worked into decorative objects of various kinds much in demand on foreign markets for their beauty, the

choice material and careful execution. It is successfully utilised for making

ash-trays, desk-sets, vases, powder-boxes and boxes for sweets. Aragonit has a quite remarkable effect and becomes more beautiful by polishing; the objects made from this mineral have a sober but very pleasant aspect by their warm tone, yellow, grey-green, red, white, black with white stripes etc.

Rumanian amber has been long since renowned all over the world for its beauty. The variety called « Buzău »-amber, after the region where it is to be found, is famous by its colour and aspect, differing from quality to quality: natural transparence with many fissures, milky and opaque, « ivory » amber with an opaque lustre etc.

It has a fluorescence of remarkable intensity and is found in various colours, from yellow-brown to green-brown and green-blue.

Rumanian amber is fit for many uses.

It is worked into luxury objects of renowned elegance, cigarette holders, cuff buttons, rings, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, tie-clips, ear-rings etc.

There are also decorative objects for practical use, such as: tobacco-boxes, cigarette-cases, powder-boxes, snuff-boxes, frames for toilet-mirrors etc.

Bearing in mind the delicate nature of amber, the objects are packed with special attention and care separately in cotton wool and placed in boxes



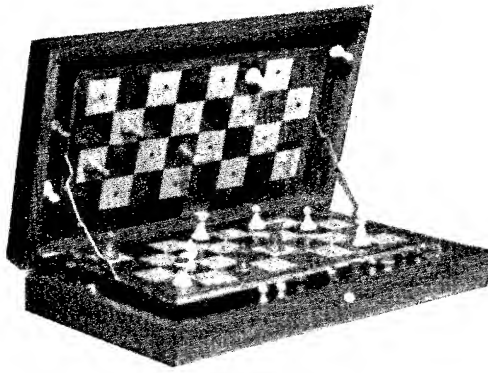
Wood-carving



Hand-made ceramics



Plaited lady's work-baskets



Portable chess-board

specially ordered to measure and qualitatively up to the value of the objects which they contain.

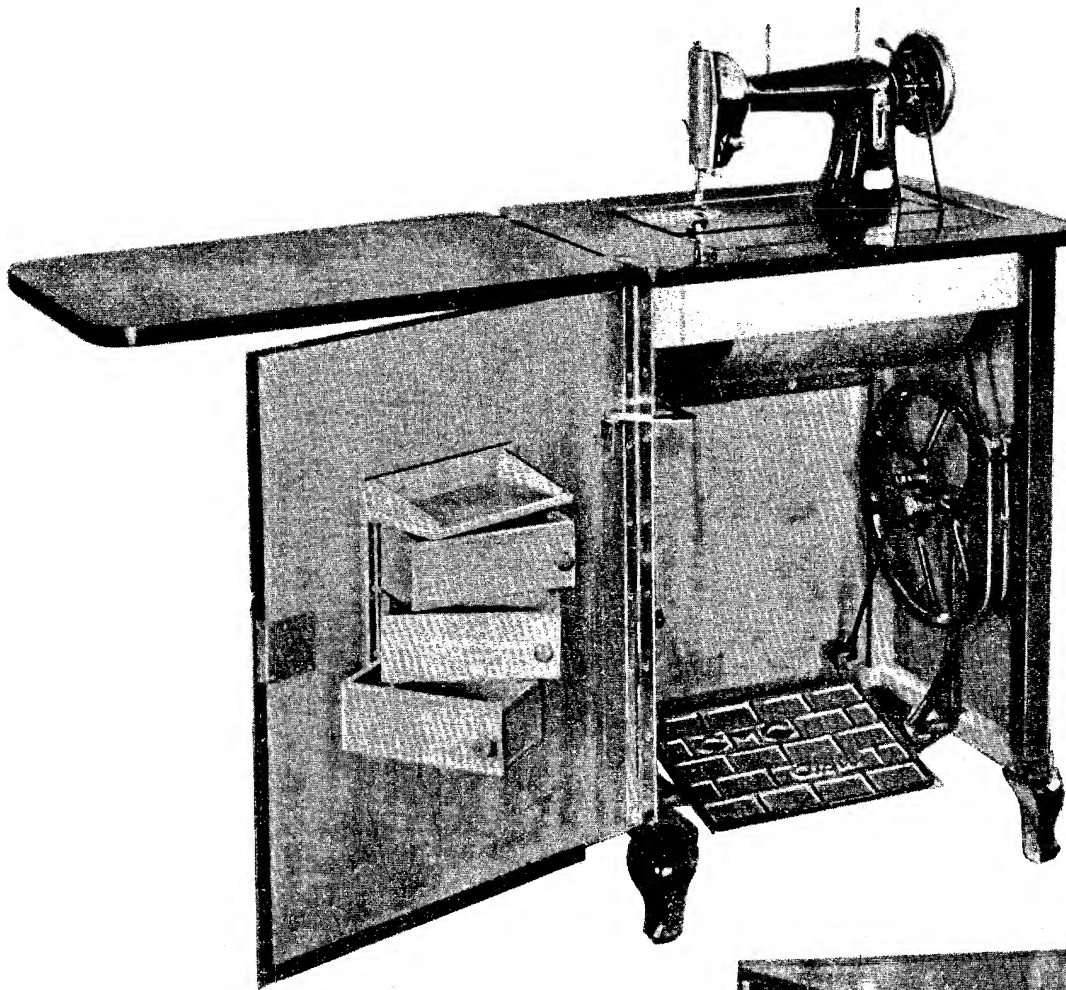
The delivery of objects of handicraft to our foreign customers can be effected either from stocks for some products or within a short term for others.

Our popular art is easily adapted to all requirements and our masters of applied arts are continuously studying a number of modernised models : our modernised rugs may adorn any interior, our modernised national blouses may be worn by any fashionable lady, our dolls, apart from the joy they cause children everywhere, may creditably figure in any collection of this kind, our wooden objects, desk lamps, darning baskets and objects made of aragonit or amber, combine the beautiful and the practical and contribute towards spreading the renown of our people's craftsmanship.

Despite the fact that most of these objects are made for common use, their beauty is owed to motives inspired from our popular art, with sober but harmonious patterns, bright and varied colours and an execution dazzling the eye. Thanks to these qualities, Rumanian craftsmanship is striding along the road of achievements which meet with more and more appreciation and is an important resource of revenues for our national economy which is thus turning into account the careful work of Rumanian handicraft.

Carved wooden objects





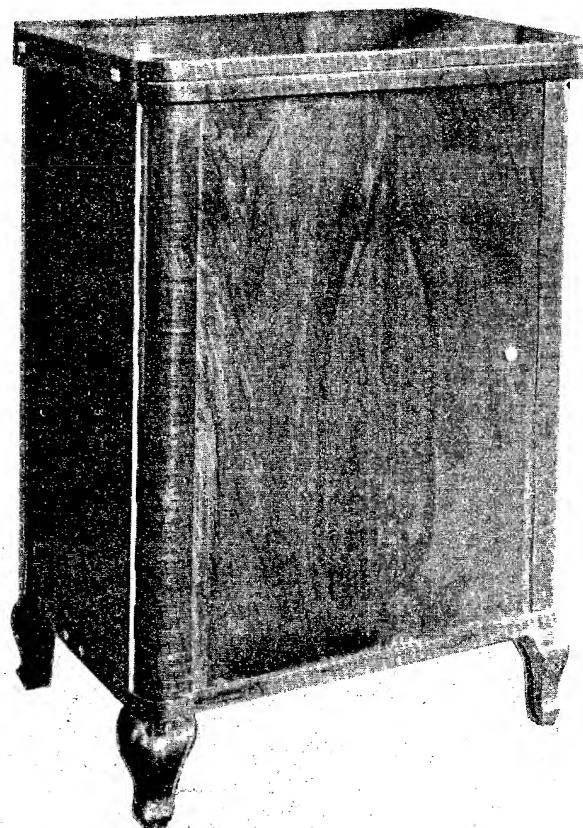
THE «CMC-CUGIR» SEWING MACHINE

ROMÂNNOEXPORT, State Enterprise for Foreign Trade, offers this household sewing machine made by the «CMC-Cugir» works in three models:

Model «P», is similar in shape, size, make, functioning and handling to the various types of household sewing machines sold by firms from abroad. It is of solid and sturdy construction. Its characteristics are the following:

- it makes uniform and well bound seams on all kinds of fabrics used in the manufacture of linen and clothes (silk, fine or coarse fabrics, medium-weight cloth etc., using cotton and silk thread, with a needle suitable to the thread;
- it sews forward and backward, permitting for the making of the key and reinforcement stitches at the beginning and the end of the work;
- it can be used for embroidery work, by means of a plate which separates the fabric from the feed-action of the slider;
- accessory appliances make it suitable for hemming, wadding, lace hemming and sewing;
- length of stitches adjustable from 0 to 4 millimetres;
- the machine is provided with a central bobbin;
- it may be driven by pedal or electro-motor;
- the machine table is made of wood with wooden legs fitted with a cast iron reinforcing frame on which the pedal and the hand-wheel are fixed.

Model «L 1» and «L 2» are different from Model «P» by having adapted to it a table in the form of a small chest which constitutes a fine piece of furniture worth being placed everywhere, without disturbing the ensemble of furniture; using it is a real pleasure.



TURNING INTO ACCOUNT SILVERWARE

THE subsoil of our country, abundant in metal ores of all kinds contains also important argentiferous deposits. The economic policy of our regime of People's Democracy which ensures the turning into account of our natural wealth under most favourable conditions, attaches special importance to enhance silver by turning it into various objects.

To this effect a number of special units have been set up where specialists of high craftsmanship are working under modern technical conditions articles of blameless execution and finish which enjoy international renown.

Today our country is carrying on one of the most important silverware industries in South-East Europe and is in a position to offer on foreign markets important quantities of articles of silverware.

The precious metal is worked according to home models or original models for special orders: it is thus shaped in a splendid variety of forms bestowing on the objects an aspect of perfect artistic taste.

Objects of chased silver, burnished and stylish silverware, cigarette-cases, trays, baskets, water bottles and decanters, coffee- and tea-sets, sets of knives, forks and spoons etc. attract the eye by the elegance of the models and the impeccable finish.

Our silverware is made from silver of a fineness of 835/1000 marked by the Government Assay Office, but can be made with any other silver standard upon request of the buyer.

Among the many objects made by our silverware industry we mention:

Water bottles or decanters in two sizes: large size, weight 500—600 grams, capacity 1—1¼ litres, chased on the neck or on the neck and belly of the bottle: small bottles and decanters, weight 350—400 grams, capacity ¾ litres, chased only on the neck.

Silver- trays and baskets are made with a great ranging from 0.200—4 kg, according to the model, chasing, use and wish of the buyer. Most varied models of perfect taste and artistically chased are available in rich selections.

Cigarette-cases are made with a weight varying from 300 to 600 grams in sizes 16×20×14 and 10×4×6 cm. The weight of these cases depends on the model and size. They are lined with polished cherry-wood.

An important export item are our beautiful sets of fork, knife and spoon made of massive silver in various styles (most in demand is the «Biedermeyer»-style) for 6, 12 or 24 persons. These sets are made by pressing or by hand in perfect execution combining elegance and practicality. Many designs and shapes make these silver sets present a variety of models



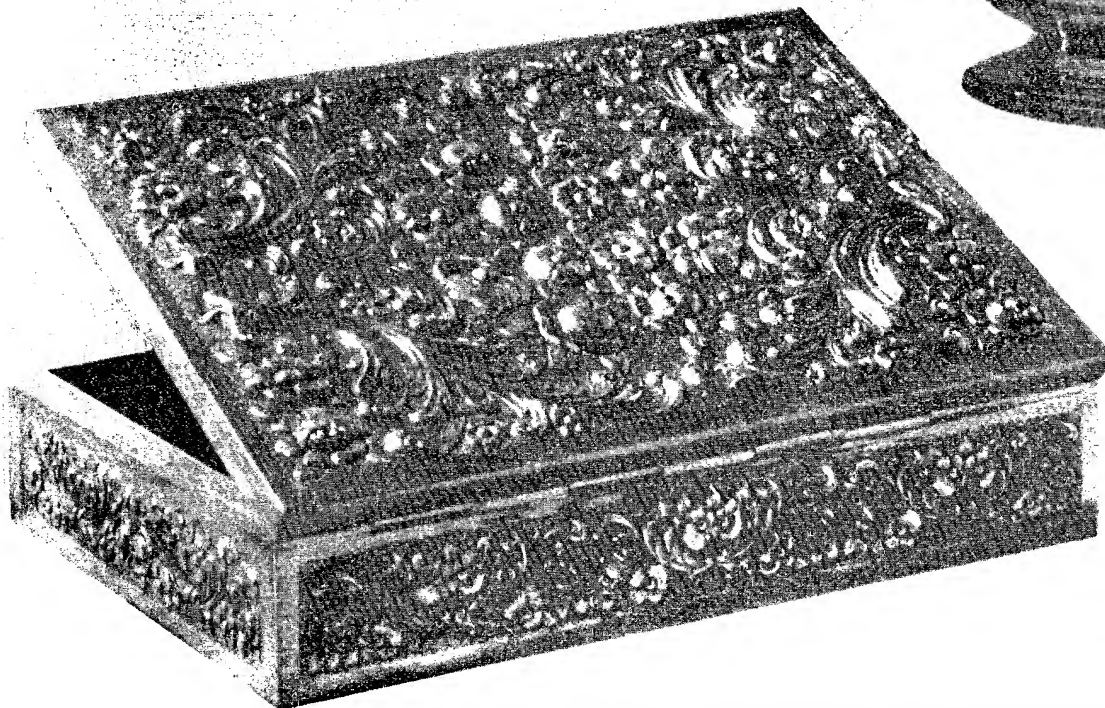
fully satisfying the most pretentious foreign buyers. At the same time their way of execution bestow on them a solidity which is a quality in plus, bearing in mind that time bears on their wear and tear to the smallest extent possible.

Apart from their being a real adornment of the table, they are to an equal extent an important economic value as the alloys from which they are made are specially studied in this respect.

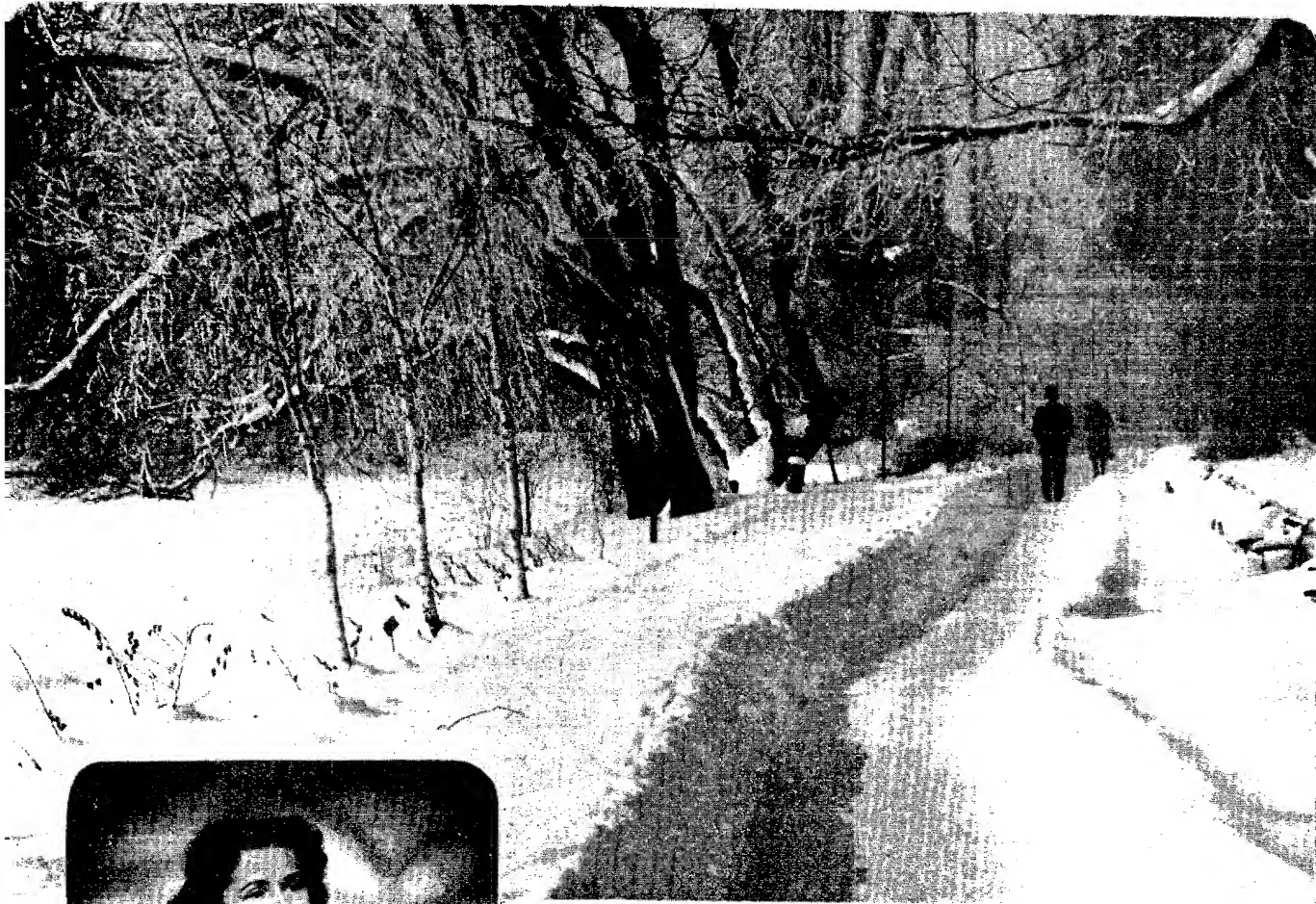
The packing of silverware for export is specially chosen to ensure maintenance under most favourable conditions during shipment and storage. Each object is separately wrapped in white non-acidous tissue paper to forestall contact with the air, and subsequently placed in cardboard boxes of various sizes and shapes according to the objects, specially ordered which in their turn are put into cases of various sizes according to the importance of the order.

Selected models, delicacy of chasing, harmony of lines, blameless execution and elegance combined with practicality make the objects worked by the Rumanian silverware industry articles appreciated by connoisseurs all over the world and ensures them a well-deserved renown on the world market.

The « ROMÂNOREXPORT » Company, State Enterprise for Foreign Trade places at the disposal of its customers free special catalogues on silverware.



ROMÂNOREXPORT



S K I N S A N D F U R S

*T*HERE is a great variety of Rumanian game skins and any of our furs are appreciated and in demand with buyers from abroad. We export the following game skins and furs:

Pine marten: the back part of the fur is reddish-brown, while the neck, the sides and the belly are yellow; the common marten has the latter body parts of a white colour. The martens are flayed by pulling the trunk out through a minimum of cut and classified according to the size of the skin, the colour and the fineness of the hair in several classes (3).

The skin of an animal which has not completely cast its summer hair and completely changed its fur for winter is accounted for as half a skin, irrespective of its size, the summer coat having shorter and thinner hair; equally, if it shows up holes and stitches.

Otter is a valuable fur, much appreciated at home and abroad, and which is the object of imitation by means of tame rabbit furs. Its colour is brown-blackish, the coat is made up of fine, thick-set silky hair. It is greatly used for coats, jackets and muffs, collars, linings, fur caps.

It is sorted according to the thickness, fineness and the colour of the hair coat and down, without respect to the size of the skin. There are three classes.

Mink is a relative of the otter. The fur is precious and resisting to wear. The darker the tint of the hair coat, the greater is its commercial value. Its size is of about 40—60 cm.

Polecat; this fur, of a length of about 40 to 50 cm, is of a brownish shade, it is soft and of silky touch; still it is less fine than the fur of the marten.

They are classified as full, half and quarter skins (in value) following the criteria shown for marten skins.

The skins of white polecats are counted according to the same criteria at half the value of those of black polecats.

Badger: this fur is ash-coloured, with white and black stripes; the hair-coat, long and bristly is used for brushes of all kinds and painting brushes. The length of the skin is of about 75 cm.

Classification in full, half and quarter skins and cubs at 1/8th value), according to the size, the thickness and especially the colour of the hair-coat which for the first quality is of a pure bluish-grey shade. (These skins are traded more for their bristles).

Hares: the coat of the hare is of a grey-reddish colour, with a darker shade on the back where sometimes there are blackish patches; the colour is getting gradually lighter, particularly on the belly.

Hares are shot mostly in winter when the coat is very thick.

Squirrels: squirrel fur is of brown-reddish or brick-darkish shade. The tail, very bushy, exceeds the body in length. The length of the skin is of about 25 cm. It is classified only in fulls and halves according to the length of the skin and the thickness and colour of the hair coat.

We must mention the following skins as belonging to the group of game furs exported from our country:

Hamsters, (May and Autumn Hamsters), hermines, musk-rats, lynxes, foxes, bears and wolves.

All these skins, with the exception of martens, are exported raw and salted and carefully packed with naphthalene in wooden cases; marten skins which are more delicate are packed separately without naphthalene.

Apart from wild skins, there is a kind of skins greatly in demand on foreign markets, namely the skins of sheep, both

those of «**Tigai**»-sheep (fine wool) and «**Turcana**»-sheep (coarse wool), but especially those of the Astrakhan type of sheep (the skin of new-born lambs killed to have the wool coat keep curly, is called «**Caracul**» in trade). At the present time, selection following scientific criteria is going on on numerous Astrakhan sheep breeding farms so as to obtain a superior quality of the fur.

The quality of Caracul skins is characterised by the following attributes: design, curling, lustre, uniformity and shape of curling, size and suppleness of the skin and direction of the curling.

Astrakhan skins are classified, as follows: Super-Extra, Extra, First A, Firsts, Seconds, Thirds, Fourths and rejects.

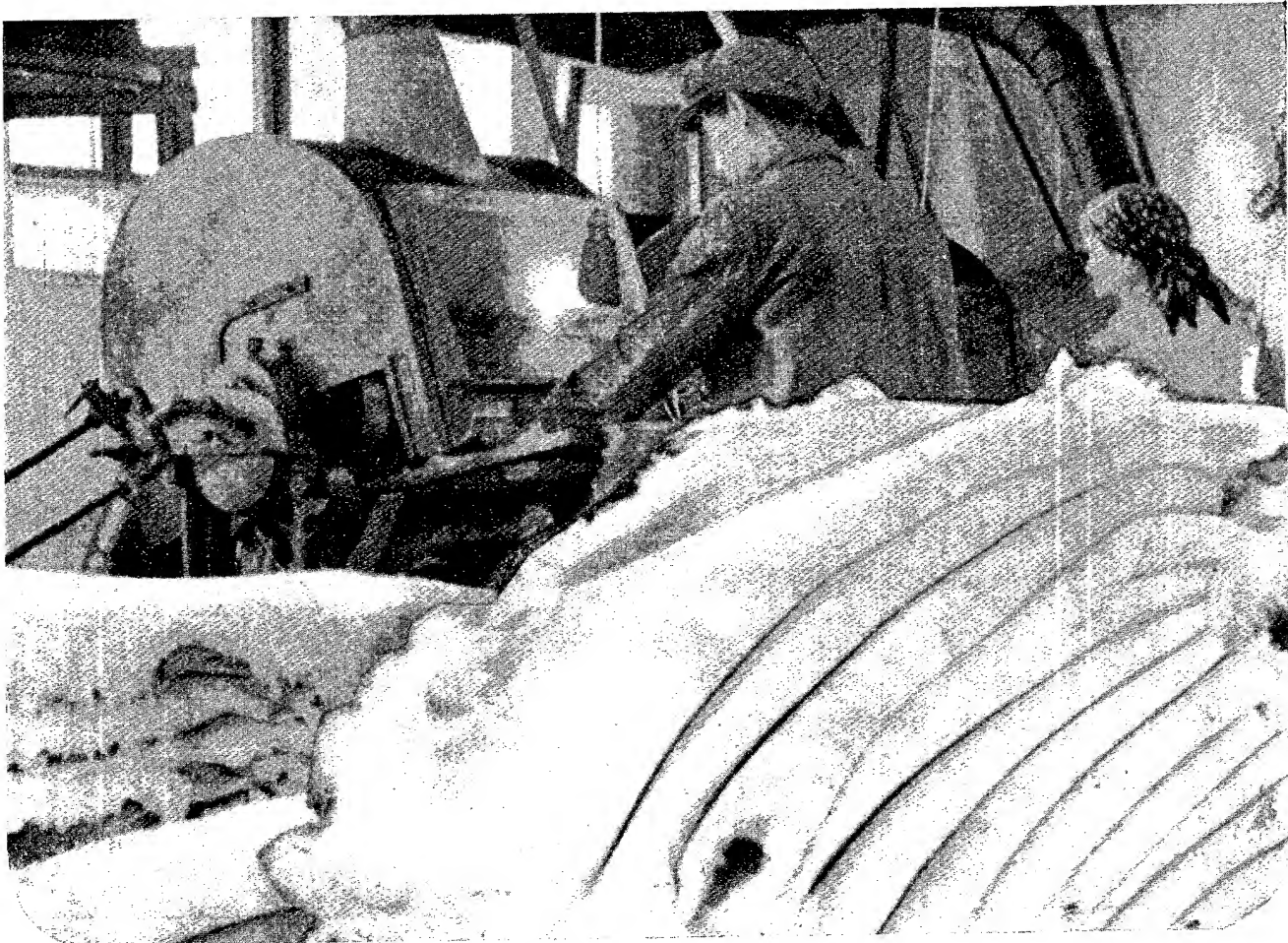
Tigai and Turcana sheep-skins are shipped raw-salted and raw-air-dried or dressed, according to the wishes of the customer, and are used for all kinds of clothing and other articles.

Caracul skins, carefully sorted according to quality, are packed in large bales, hooped so as to best resist transport.

We have started in this country, very successfully too, the manufacture of various confections, such as fur jackets for children, sporting clothing for men and women, sport jerkins a. s. f. made of dressed sheep skin dyed with first class dyes, tasteful and extremely practical; these items stand comparison with any similar articles made abroad.

The Company «**ROMANOEXPORT**», State Enterprise for Foreign Trade is handling the sale and export of Rumanian skins and furs in all possible forms and offers to its customers choice goods from their origin.

Mechanical dressing of leather





Rhode Island cock. A breed acclimatized in our State farms

EXPORT OF LIVE AND DRESSED-FROZEN POULTRY

ONE of the present main preoccupations of our economic authorities in this country is the rise of the poultry sector.

The large scale regeneration of the breeds, the rise in the number of stations for incubation, breeding and reproduction, as well as the increase of the capacity of industrial fattening stations for poultry, slaughtering houses and frigotechnical units for freezing and storage with a view to export are problems, some of which have been partly resolved and others scheduled for resolving without delay.

By perfect co-operation between State farms and small farmers we could set about regenerating the breeds of poultry as early as 1948 under the direct supervision of specialists from the State farms.

Till after the war of 1941-1944 there existed no unity of common views among the steering organs of the respective economic sector. Breeding and rational utilisation of poultry were carried on at random with the State interfering only on very rare occasions. This is why the export of poultry was by no means a serious preoccupation for turning into account this wealth which in this country had all conditions required for its development.

Live poultry export

There are available for export Leghorn and Rhode Island hens and chicken, Emdem geese and Peking ducks, as well as common breeds and turkey-hens and -cocks. All this poultry is exported out of the new annual production and complies with all other conditions, weight etc.

Live poultry exported are in healthy condition, of excellent quality and their collection from farms or producers is carried on under strict and permanent health control. Special wagons with partitions perfectly disinfected ensure poultry shipments under most favourable conditions up to destination.

Dressed and frozen poultry export

Fattening, chiefly of chicken, and killing and freezing for export have been the production base of the respective industrial sector up to 1939.

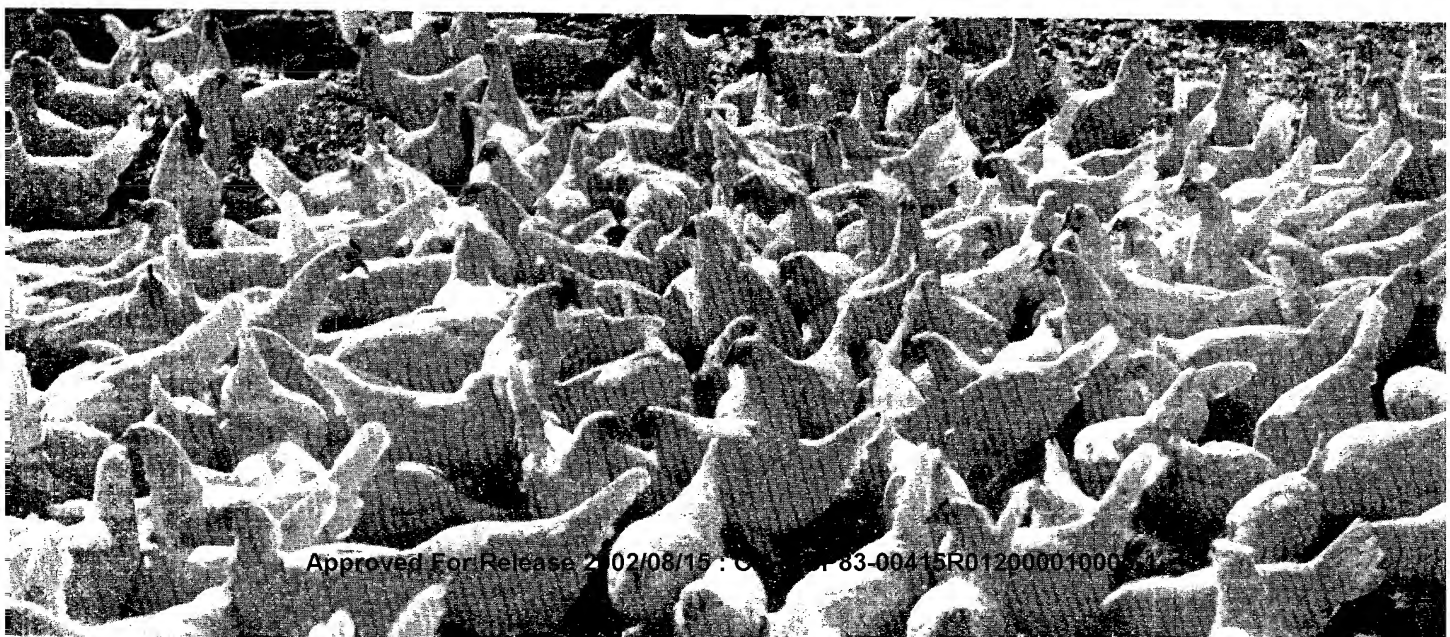
At the outbreak of the war, this activity discontinued and its technical units had much to suffer as a result of the war.

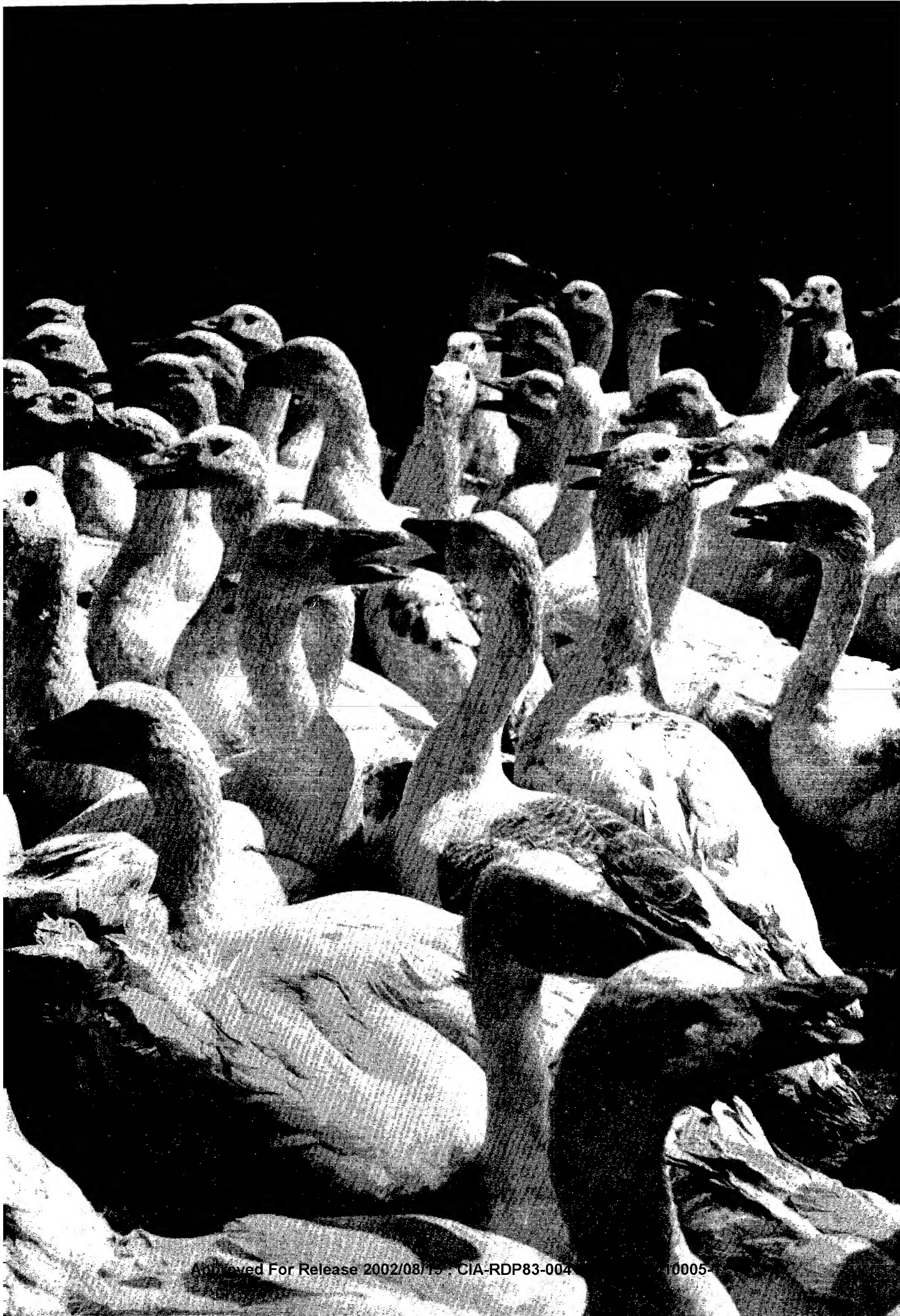
The rehabilitation and re-conditioning of the old units and the setting up of new ones could not be started until in 1948, when relations with international markets were



Rhode Island chick

Leghorn hens





resumed and the first exports of dressed and frozen poultry were attempted after the war.

For the maintenance of the existing outlets and for obtaining new markets, the quality of these products is excellent, bearing in mind that the whole circuit of production is adapted to this end.

From incubators and breeding stations to fattening stations and slaughtering houses, veterinary supervision is strictly maintained.

To obtain a quality superior from every point of view, the poultry pass before being killed through fattening stations. There are such stations for chicken and hens at each of the eight big slaughtering houses and freezing installations for poultry in this country with a total fattening capacity of 500,000 per series.

The poultry are subjected to a regime of special feeding based on albumins and milk, for 10—15 days. Special spacious and tidy hen-houses ensure perfect rest under most favourable conditions resulting in an appreciable stratum of fat deposited on the meat and at the same time in more tenderness of the latter. Such quality of poultry is much in demand in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries. The fattening stations for geese and ducks are considered as being among the most up-to-date in Europe. Set up at vast farms, these towns as it were with houses for the poultry have a capacity for 150,000 head per series and ensure to our export safe qualities for safe markets.

From poultry subjected to various regimes of feeding and various terms of keeping in fattening stations, the various qualities demanded by foreign buyers are obtained. In general, these fattening stations used to ensure only a quantitatively larger output and more tender meat. Due to numbers of experiments crowned with success we have obtained in 1948 further results namely:

- a layer of fat on the back varying, according to treatment from 0.40 centimetres to 1.8 centimetres;
- a skin of pink-white or yellowish colour.

To these results we owe massive demands from buyers abroad.

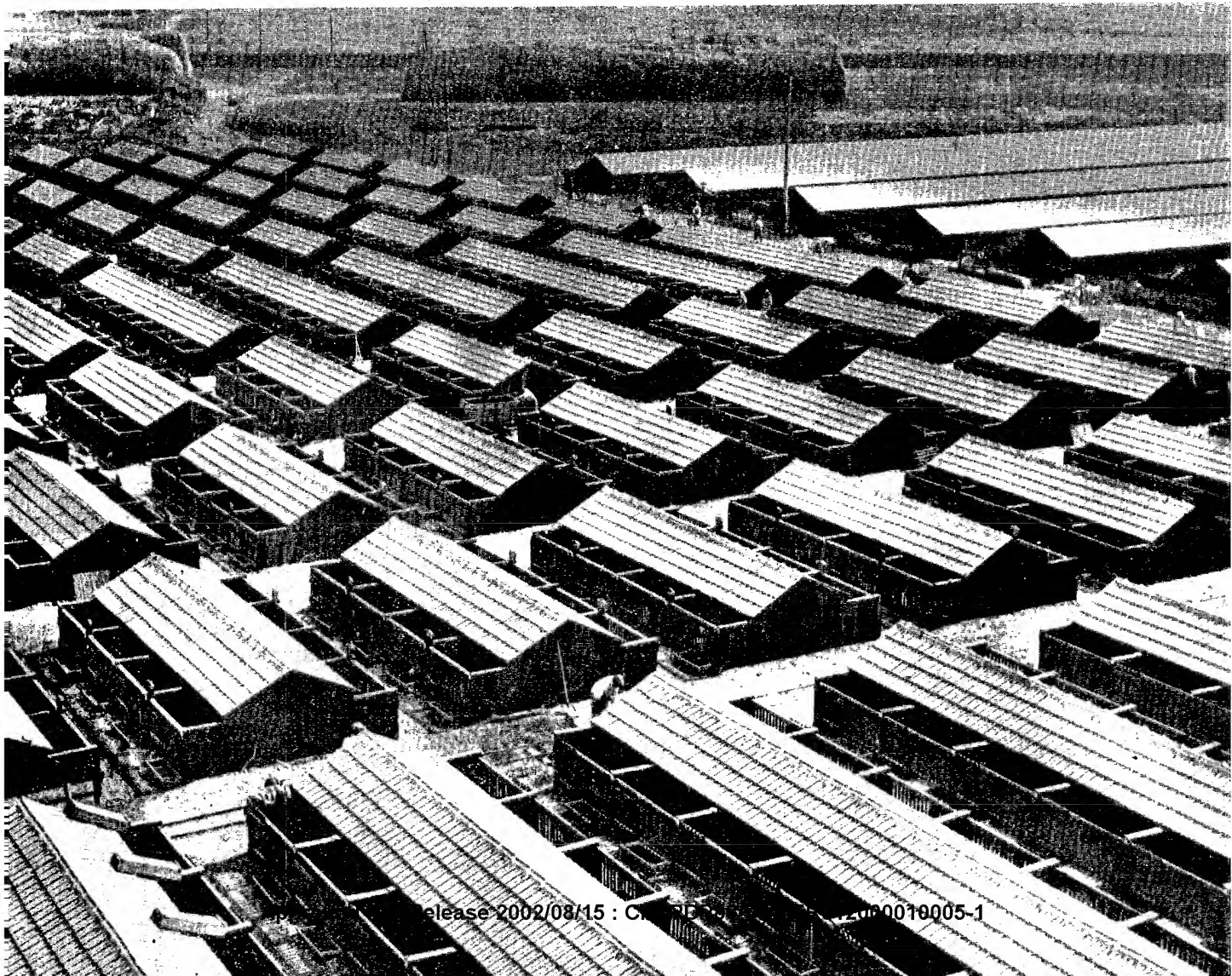
By socialist emulations carried on among the units we have obtained these results which, by exchange of experiences have been popularised all over the fattening stations.

The small poultry breeders in the Banate and Northern Transylvania practice the forcible fattening (cramming) of geese and ducks ensuring to export a quality of poultry much in demand abroad as regards fat.

Subjected to a regime of superalimentation during 25 days, the quantitative yield obtained is of about 60 per cent fat, whereby the consumer gets from a goose of roughly 7 kg an average of 3 kg of fat.

Turkeys are also subjected to a special fattening regime for 10 days, the basis of feeding being milk and walnuts.

A goose-town



The killing of poultry

The killing of poultry is carried out in modern abattoirs under the permanent supervision of technicians and veterinary surgeons.

Strict tidiness in the abattoirs and care in the manipulation of the killed poultry ensures a neat aspect of the carcasses.

Standardisation

To ensure perfect and uniform quality for export the processing of the poultry is standardised and can be modified only upon request of the buyer abroad.

The standardisation operation starts from the fattening and killing. The plucking, evisceration, processing with or without heads, feet and offals are carried out in conformity with uniform directions.

The dressing and sorting according to quality and weight is carried out in rooms with a definite temperature, giving much attention to packing.

The poultry is packed in uniform cases made of dry timber without knotholes with planed tops and bottoms and boards of a thickness corresponding to the weight and the resistance required. The case is lined with parchment paper and the carcasses are wrapped in fine parchmented satin paper or cellophane (chicken). After the packing of the poultry, the cases are carried from the pre-freezing

chambers to the freezing chambers and subjected to a temperature of minus 17—18° C for 72 hours.

At some of the freezing stations, the system of rapid (shock) freezing at a temperature of minus 25—30° C has been introduced.

Qualities and assortments of export poultry

Due to the attention with which standardisation is being applied and to the tenacity with which the units have specialised themselves in treating definite kinds and qualities of poultry and due to the permanent veterinary supervision, we have marked, after the modest beginnings of 1948, the export of 1000 tons in 1949 and the scheduling under the 1950 plan of a quantity of 2,500 tons, a quantity that surely will be exceeded.

Thanks to the continuity of the measures taken for improving this sector, we shall mark in 1951 an export of 3,500 tons of poultry.

We are exporting:

1. Chicken. 2. Fowl. 3. Geese (fattened and crammed).
4. Ducks. 5. Turkeys. 6. Guinea Fowl.

The standards provided for the above poultry are the following:

Thorough-bred fowl from the State farms, subjected to industrial fattening and sorted according to quality

Cochin-China ducks





and weight with differences of 100 grams between the various categories. Fowl qualitatively corresponding, from 500 to 2,000 grams. Up to 1,000 grams per head they are packed 20 to a case from 1,100 to 1,400 grams incl. 12 to a case and 1,500 to 2,000 grams, 10 to a case. The net weight of each case is of 20 kg.

Peasant-bred fowl subjected to fattening are packed separately. They have the same characteristics as the foregoing.

Hens : fattened, have tender skin of white colour, are well grown, with round breasts, fleshy and with a layer of fat on the back. They are packed, irrespective of number, 20 kg net to the case. The carcasses are almost of the same weight. We are packing for export hens from 1,200 to 2,500 grams.

Fattened geese: for roasting and fat. In packing, the colour, the fat-layer and the weight of the carcass are taken into consideration in the first place. They are packed 6 to a case of 22, 24, 26 and 28 kg net each case. Those up to 26 kg a case are special geese for roasting.

Crammed geese: Packed according to weight 5—6—7 geese to a case of a net weight of 30, 33, 36 kg respectively each case.

Fattened ducks for roasting : the same characteristics as with fattened geese are observed when sorting the ducks. They are packed 5, 6, 7, 8 ducks to a case of a net weight of 12 kg. Minimum weight per duck 1,250 kg.

Ducks crammed for fat : for export, ducks with a thick layer of fat are sorted. They are packed 5—6—7 ducks to a case of 16 kg net weight.

Turkeys : as there are only young turkeys exported, cocks and hens are sorted separately. Minimum weight per hen 2,5 kg. Net weight per case 30 kg. The car-

casses are of almost uniform size. The tail feathers are not plucked.

Guinea fowl : they are treated and sorted according to wishes of buyers, either eviscerated (keeping the feathers) or plucked. Minimum weight 0.600 kg. Packed like fowl.

Poultry is stored in special chambers at a temperature of minus 6 to 8° C.

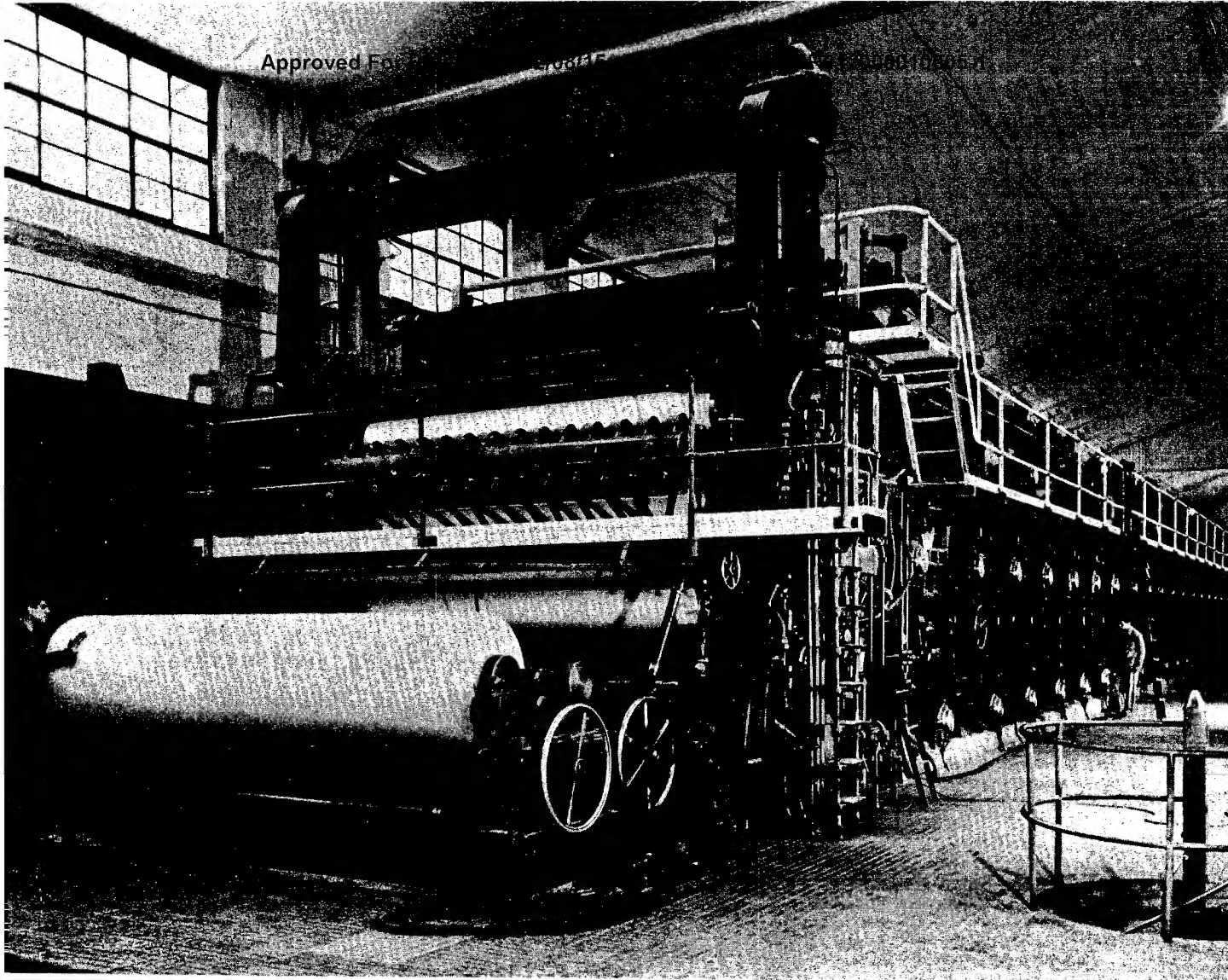
The same attention is attached to the shipments of poultry by rail. They are carried out in refrigerated cars with artificial ice or in wagons with motor-propelled cooling.

Goose liver : another important export item is goose liver taken from crammed geese. Its quality depends on the food given to the bird. Fresh liver is sorted according to aspect, colour and weight. It is packed, each liver separately, in fine satin parchment paper. Ice is laid between the layers. The cases of a net weight of 15, 20, 25 kg are shipped by airplane or by international dispatch-goods service.

Tinned poultry : notwithstanding the fact that there are at present no shipment of tinned poultry meat carried out, attempts made at special factories have given satisfactory results enabling us to schedule this item in next year's export plan. There are exported at present:

Smoked goose « Pastrama » in technical conditions as required by buyer. Packed in cases of 15, 20, 25 kg net weight.

The production for export is realised by the State trade enterprise « PRODALIMENT » and the export of these products carried out by the State trade enterprise « PRODEXPORT » in Bucharest, Strada Ion Ghica Nr. 3, which offers the goods and concludes export contracts with importing firms.



PAPER AND CARDBOARD INDUSTRY

DESPITE the fact that war and the fascist invader have left ruin and disaster in our paper industry too, destroying totally or partially our paper mills and devastating their installations, these mills, thanks to the initiative of our regime of People's Democracy, have been restored within a short time and equipped with up-to-date installations. They are working today to their full capacity, a capacity that is now larger than in pre-war years. The technical equipment and the accessories required, all of them of the most up-to-date type and imported mostly from the Soviet Union have contributed to the rise of the production capacity of our paper mills, enabling them to work more rationally and to improve at the same time the quality of our various paper products.

The relentless work of our engineers and technicians gives ever improving results and, consequently, our special papers, such as cigarette paper, tracing paper, ozolithe paper, filtering-paper, paraffined papers and photographic papers which formerly were imported, are now made in our paper-mills in a quality successfully competing with foreign products.

The Five Year Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic calls for an increase in the production of paper of every kind, ensuring us, apart from meeting home demand, an important excess available for export.

The most important descriptions for our export are: *thin paper for packing citric fruits*, the outlet for which is the Near-East. This paper is supplied in an extremely fine quality, in attractive colours, with the firm, the design and the denomination of the article imprinted on it according to the client's request.

Among other descriptions of thin paper we mention:

Cigarette paper, which was formerly imported and is now made in our country in quality, weight and technical conditions identical with those of the best brands of cigarette paper abroad.

Tissue-paper made with a weight of 19—24 g/m² in various colours. The quality of this paper which is used for packing shows an amazing tensile strength despite its reduced weight.

Onion-skin paper usually made with a weight of 30—32 g/m², white and coloured, for second

sheets, super-calendered or mat, according to wish of clients.

We are also exporting various *vellum papers*, made 100 per cent of cellulose pulp, such as: Bankpost, ministerial, art-paper, lithograph-paper, vellum paper for bibliophile editions, ledger paper, writing paper, which all are recognized by buyers abroad as being of a quality superior to similar foreign products and much on demand on world paper markets. They are supplied super-calendered or mat, sized for writing purposes or unsized for bibliophile editions, striped or unstriped, checked and ruled in various colours.

Drawing paper is also very much in demand and supplied plain or in various granulations.

When dealing with fine papers, we must not leave out *papers with an admixture of rag pulp*, most of them made with various water-marks and perfectly homogeneous.

Next comes the category of *papers with an admixture of cellulose and wood-pulp* such as: semi-vellum writing paper and book-paper, plain book-paper, striped and unstriped, paper for school-manuals, writing paper, white and coloured «nature», rotogravure-paper etc., the quality of which has consolidated the prestige of the Rumanian paper industry.

From all parts of the world we get orders for our news print, both in plane and rotatory size, which, by its tensile strength, the beautiful shade of its colour, its faultless calendering competes with the products of the Scandinavian countries.

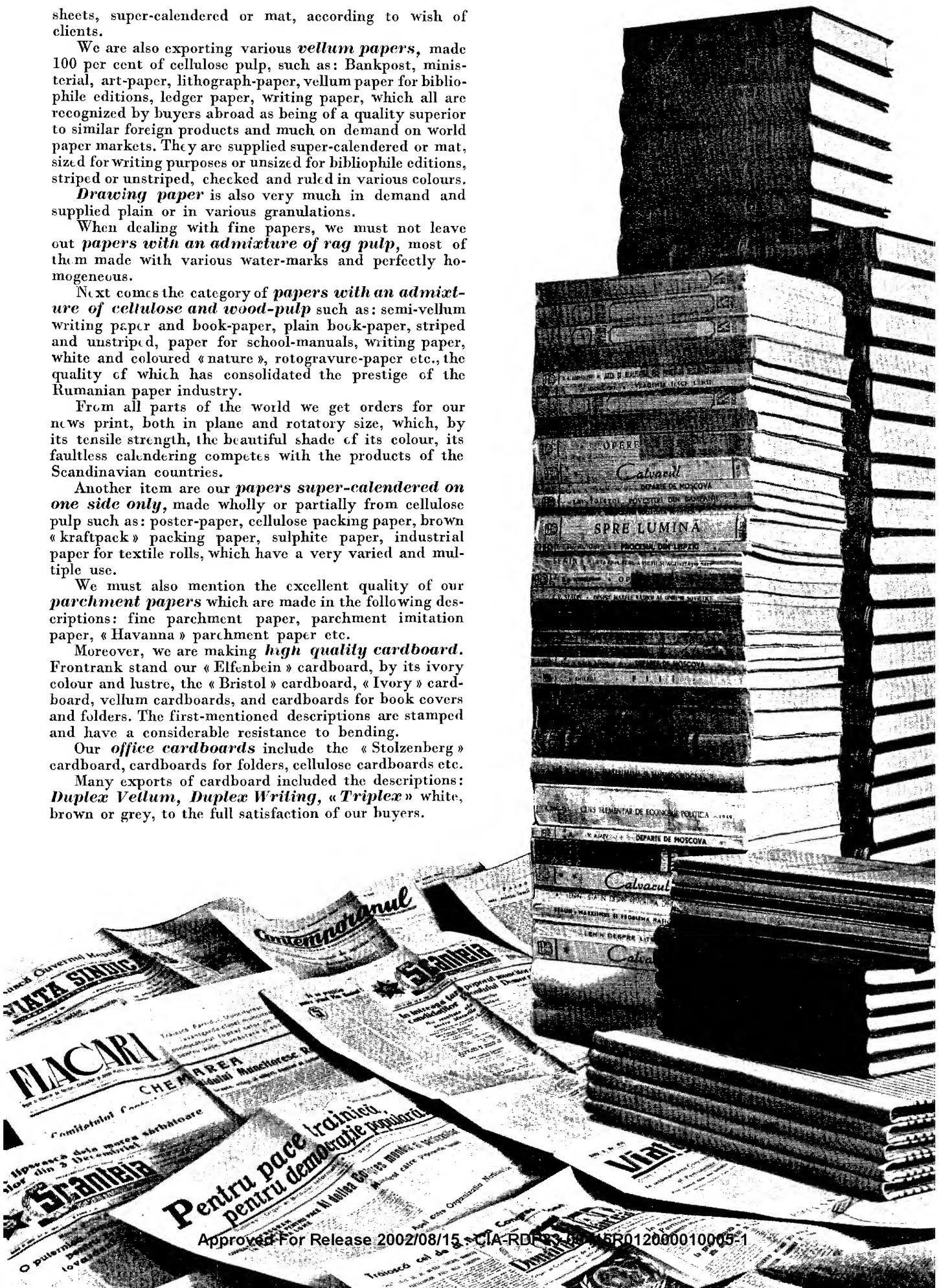
Another item are our *papers super-calendered on one side only*, made wholly or partially from cellulose pulp such as: poster-paper, cellulose packing paper, brown «kraftpack» packing paper, sulphite paper, industrial paper for textile rolls, which have a very varied and multiple use.

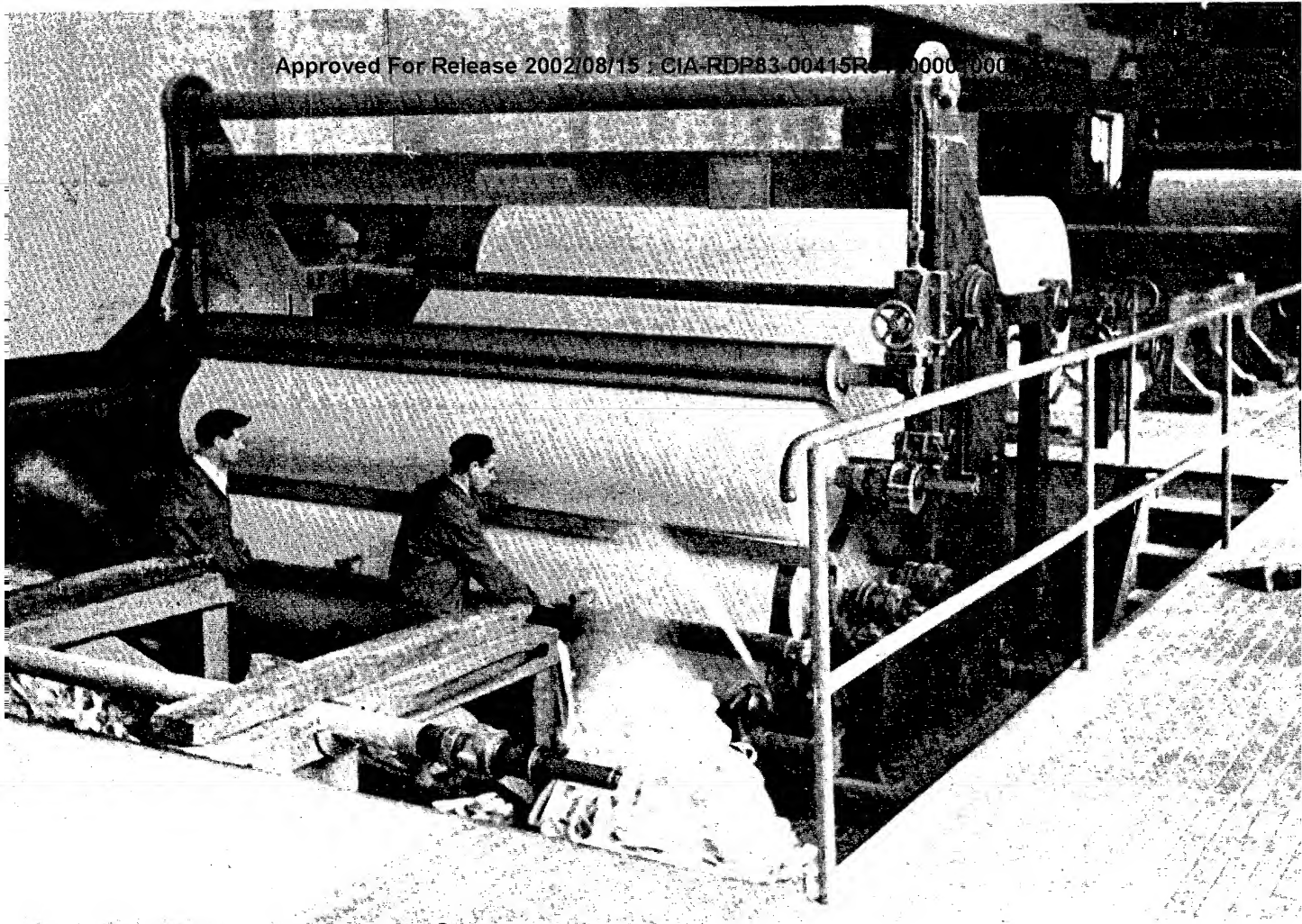
We must also mention the excellent quality of our *parchment papers* which are made in the following descriptions: fine parchment paper, parchment imitation paper, «Havanna» parchment paper etc.

Moreover, we are making *high quality cardboard*. Frontrank stand our «Elfenbein» cardboard, by its ivory colour and lustre, the «Bristol» cardboard, «Ivory» cardboard, vellum cardboards, and cardboards for book covers and folders. The first-mentioned descriptions are stamped and have a considerable resistance to bending.

Our *office cardboards* include the «Stolzenberg» cardboard, cardboards for folders, cellulose cardboards etc.

Many exports of cardboard included the descriptions: *Duplex Vellum*, *Duplex Writing*, «*Triplex*» white, brown or grey, to the full satisfaction of our buyers.

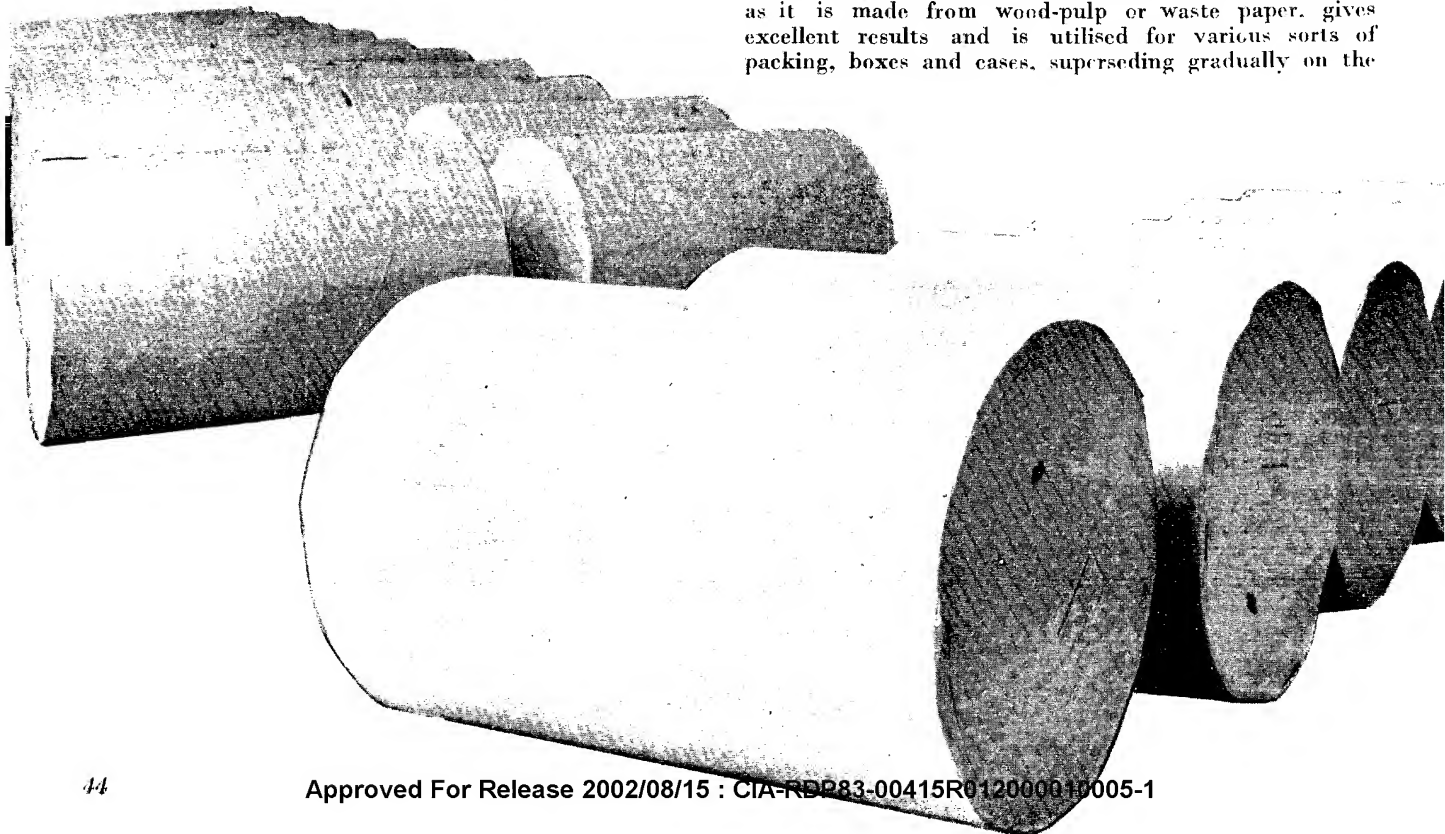




Cutting of paper-rolls

Corrugated cardboard is made with 1, 2, or 3 layers. **Hard cardboards**, such as «Presspan», «Glanzpappe», «Jacquard», «Brandpappe», special cardboards for trunk-cases, (leather imitation), electro-insulating cardboards, moulds, «Gelenkpappe», cardboard for packings are made in perfect quality with a high resistance to leaking.

Our **papier-maché**, white, brown or grey, according as it is made from wood-pulp or waste paper, gives excellent results and is utilised for various sorts of packing, boxes and cases, superseding gradually on the



markets where it has been introduced the packing made of tinplate, timber, glass etc. Our papier-maché cases are currently utilised for packing sugar, as they resist to a weight of 50 kg.

Our *Asphalt cardboard* made from a cardboard with 100 per cent cellulose, or 30 per cent and 50 per cent rags fillerized is used with excellent results for roofing, construction and various kinds of insulation.

These positive results of paper production in our country are chiefly due to the fact that there are available in this country huge resources of raw material offered by our forestry, and on the other hand to the rational processing of these raw materials of cellulose and wood pulp which are the basic material for paper manufacture.

Stationery such as: folders, copy-books, blocks, agendas, textile rolls, albums, portfolios, paper envelopes, paper-wool and toilet paper, paper bags and sacks (for sugar, cement etc.), packing boxes and cases made of papier-maché are all made in a quality in keeping with the demands of foreign markets.

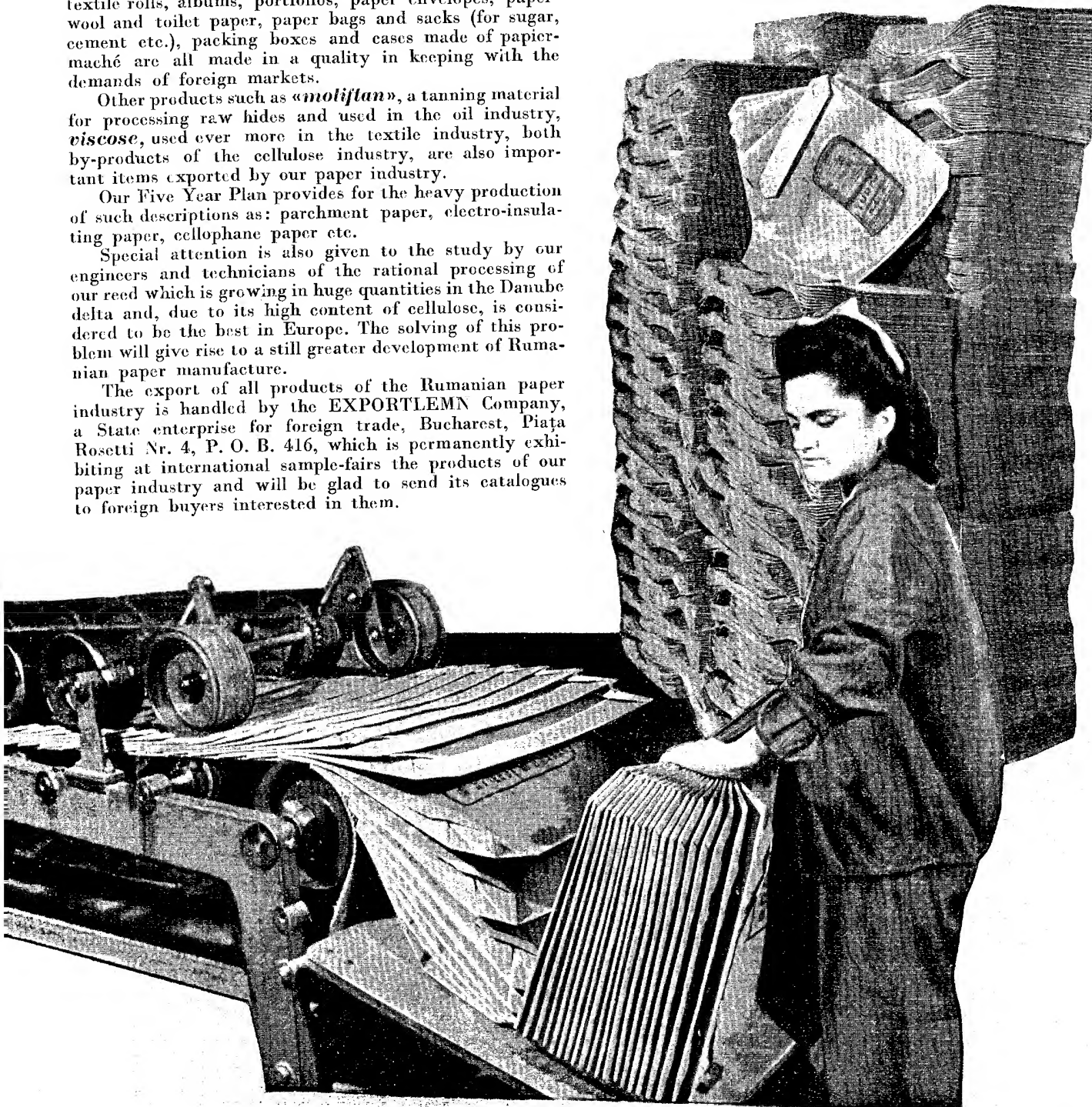
Other products such as «*moliftan*», a tanning material for processing raw hides and used in the oil industry, «*viscose*», used ever more in the textile industry, both by-products of the cellulose industry, are also important items exported by our paper industry.

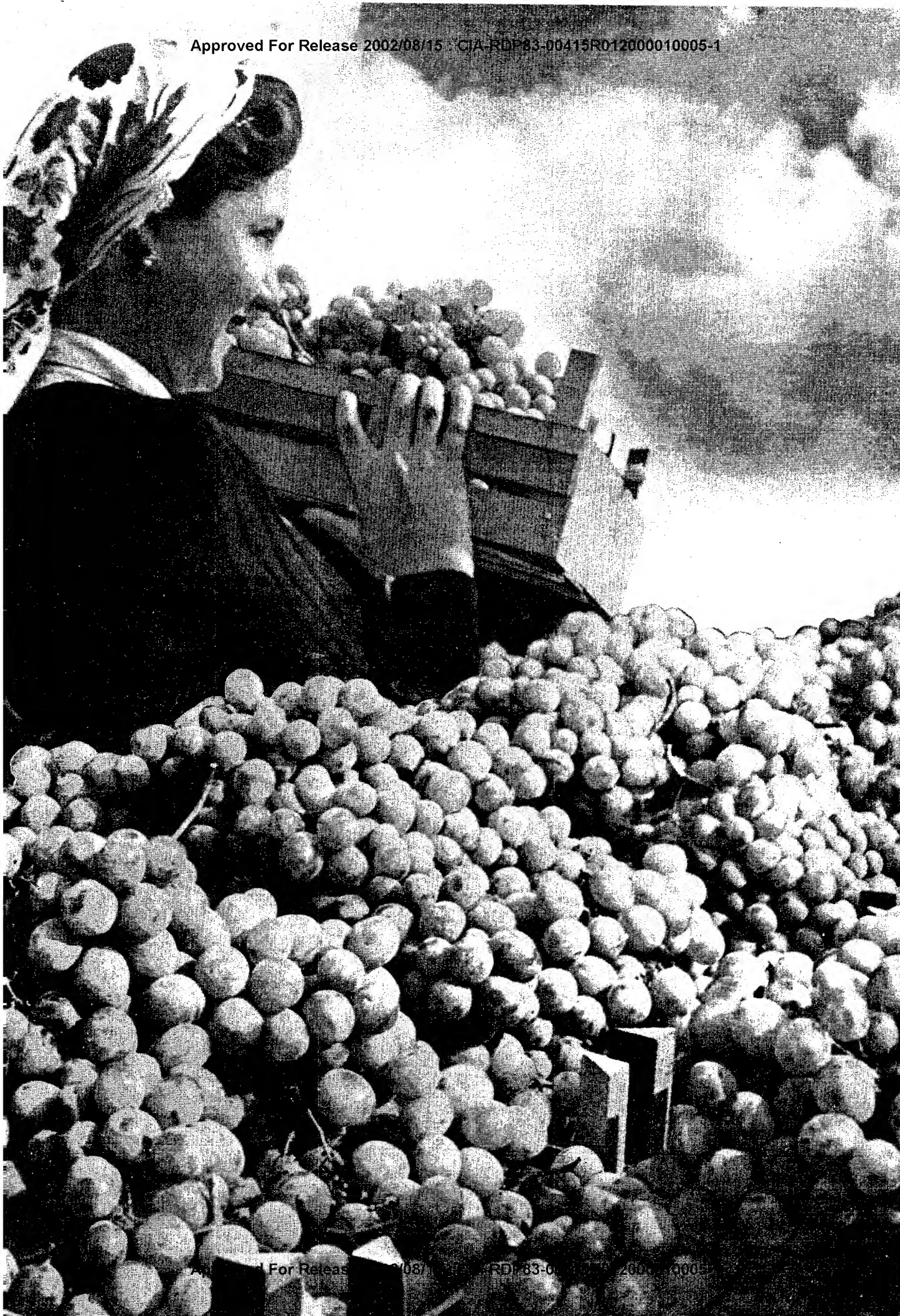
Our Five Year Plan provides for the heavy production of such descriptions as: parchment paper, electro-insulating paper, cellophane paper etc.

Special attention is also given to the study by our engineers and technicians of the rational processing of our reed which is growing in huge quantities in the Danube delta and, due to its high content of cellulose, is considered to be the best in Europe. The solving of this problem will give rise to a still greater development of Rumanian paper manufacture.

The export of all products of the Rumanian paper industry is handled by the EXPORTLEMN Company, a State enterprise for foreign trade, Bucharest, Piața Rosetti Nr. 4, P. O. B. 416, which is permanently exhibiting at international sample-fairs the products of our paper industry and will be glad to send its catalogues to foreign buyers interested in them.

*Automatic
manufacture
of paper-bags*





RUMANIAN VITICULTURE

OUTSTANDING WEALTH OF OUR COUNTRY

THE culture of vine in the Rumanian People's Republic has been practised since the oldest times.

The development of this culture is explained by our climate and soil, particularly favourable for the cultivation of vine.

As in very few other countries, our soil is composed of eruptive rocks, dejection cones, metamorphic or calcareous rocks upon which fine sands and loess were deposited and on the surface a layer of fine humus.

This granular structure of the soil allows for a good permeability of the soil for water and for the possibility of plants spreading their roots.

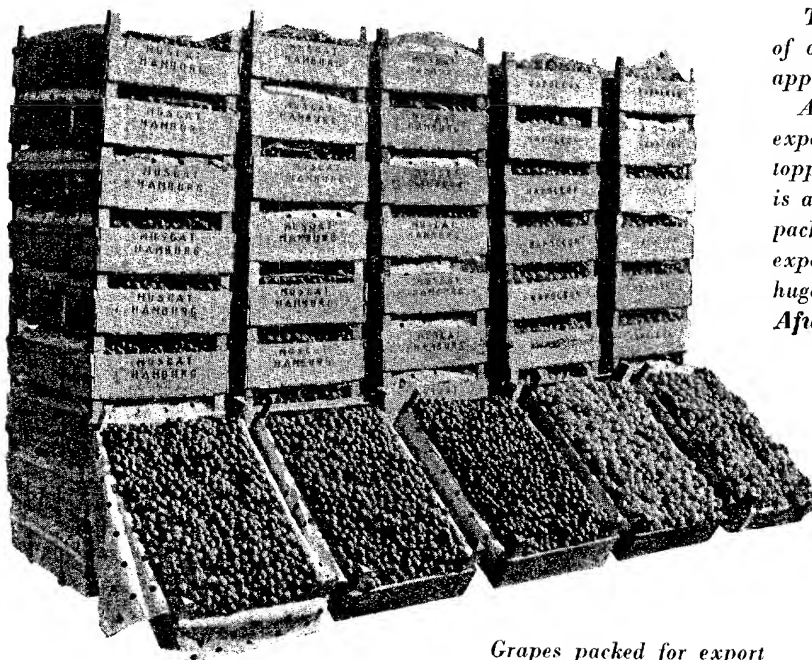
The pluviometric regime, showing an annual rainfall of 4—500 millimetres distributed among the epochs most favourable to vineyards, with a rainfall before and one after fecundation, favourable winds and winters with late frosts produce a correlation between climate and soil most profitable to the growth and fructification of vine. To this must be added the wonderful Sub-Carpathian hill ranges exposed to the South, often passing into valleys. These valleys cause the vine to mature uniformly, slowly and to synthesise harmoniously all its components, thanks to the exceptional conditions of climate, soil and exposure and, at the same time, to acquire its special flavour and bouquet.

On the accession to power of the regime of People's Democracy, it was provided in the State Plans the problem of fully turning this great national wealth into account.

Vast surfaces covered with «direct producers» (hybrids) were turned up and re-planted with noble species of vine; the surface covered by these noble vines is, this year, by 15 per cent larger than in 1944. Besides, new methods of advanced agrotechnique were introduced in the culture of our vineyards.



Vintage



Grapes packed for export

The State farms, which are owning the majority of our vineyards, have technical experts who are applying these methods.

An immediate consequence was the ever increasing export of grapes. This year, alone, our export has topped that of the year 1949 by 1000 per cent. This is also due to the perfect conditions of delivery, packing and transportation, corresponding to such export. We have been exporting and can export huge quantities of the following varieties:

Afuz-Ali: very resistant to transport and durable, with thick skins and of pleasant taste. The clusters are large up to 2kgr, the berries are large, of oblong shape, of green colour with a golden hue. The regions of Putna, Dealul Mare and Ostrov are renowned for the culture of this variety.

Coarnă neagră (black cornel): equally resistant to transport, of fragrant flavour, particularly attractive as regards looks, and containing an appreciable quantity of sugar. Principal regions for its culture are Valea Călugărească, Buzău, Putna.

Muscat-Hamburg : black colour, very aromatic, fine skin, is grown in the regions of Putna, R. Sărat and Dealul Mare.

Chasselas-Doré : colour greenish with a golden hue, round berries, thin skin. Regions of production are Putna, Râmnicu-Sărat, Buzău and Dealul Mare.

Of this quality very important quantities are available for export.

The transportation of grapes is ensured by means of special fast trains.

As regards packing, we are using «Dutch» beech cases, of 8 to 10 kg, which render possible transportation without the grapes suffering undue pressure.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have exported and planned grape export on an ever increasing scale, very large quantities are left for the wine-press.

From these grape varieties of fine quality we produce, using rational procedures of wine-making, wine of superior quality. Lately, the attention of our specialists has been directed towards the production of choice wine, properly blended to keep and improve their qualities. To this end cold sterilisation is applied by piezo-electricity, method tried out with success in our country.

Part of the wine is being standardised in huge glass-lined bassins, whereby wine is obtained that keeps and improves its natural qualities.

As varieties we export the following qualities of wine : Aligoté, Pinot Gris and Franc, Traminer, «Fetească» Riesling, Cabernet, Muscat, Frontignon, «Grasă» and «Tămâios».

The regions producing wines of high quality in important quantities are :

Odobești-Panciu : wines of a yellow colour, strength 11—13°, dryish and strongly aromatic.

Arad : wines of a white-yellowish colour, pronounced acidity, strength 11 1/2 to 14°.

Târnava (Alba and Mediaș) : produce wines of pronounced bouquet and aroma, normal acidity, very strong 13—16°, and with a rather high content of not fermentable sugar, which causes these wines to be in great demand as dessert-wine.

Banat (Termina) : wines of a white-greenish colour, low acidity, strength 10—12° and with characteristic bouquet, very much appreciated on some markets.

Cotnari (Iasi) : fine wine, liqueur-ish, colour yellowish, very fit as dessert wine. Its bouquet and savour as well as its attractive colour and its strength result in this wine competing with the growths of Tokay, Madeira or Porto.

Besides these natural wines of excellent quality we produce important quantities of specialties.

The **Champaign** we are producing at present under scientific working conditions is vieing with the French product.

We are equally in a position to produce wine distillate in stills of the most up-to-date type.

The production of distillate exceeds by far our home-needs so that we can export important quantities.

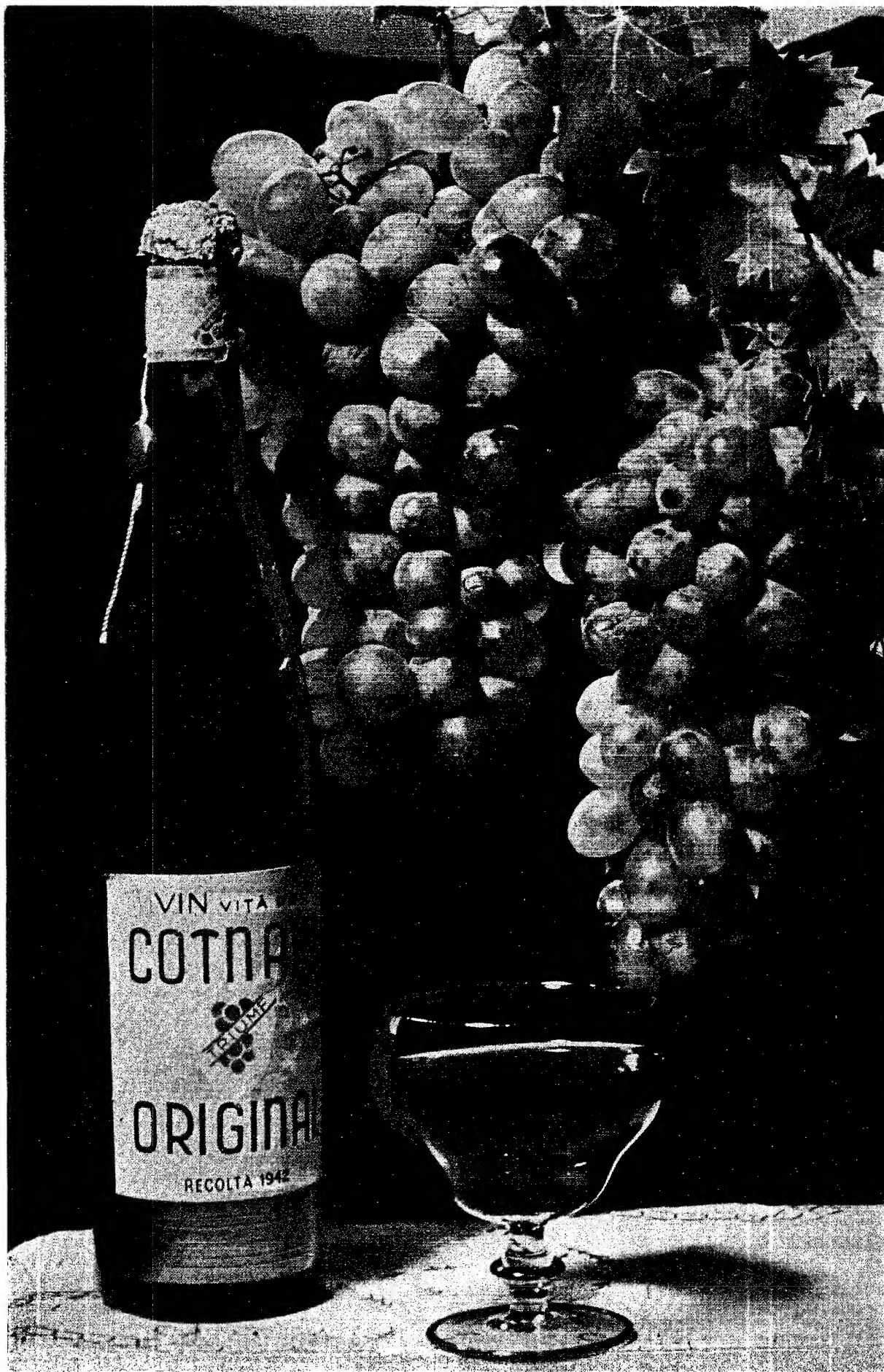
Of late, special development has been taken by the manufacture of concentrated must in most up-to-date apparatuses, permitting for the preservations of the vitamins and specific aroma of the grapes.

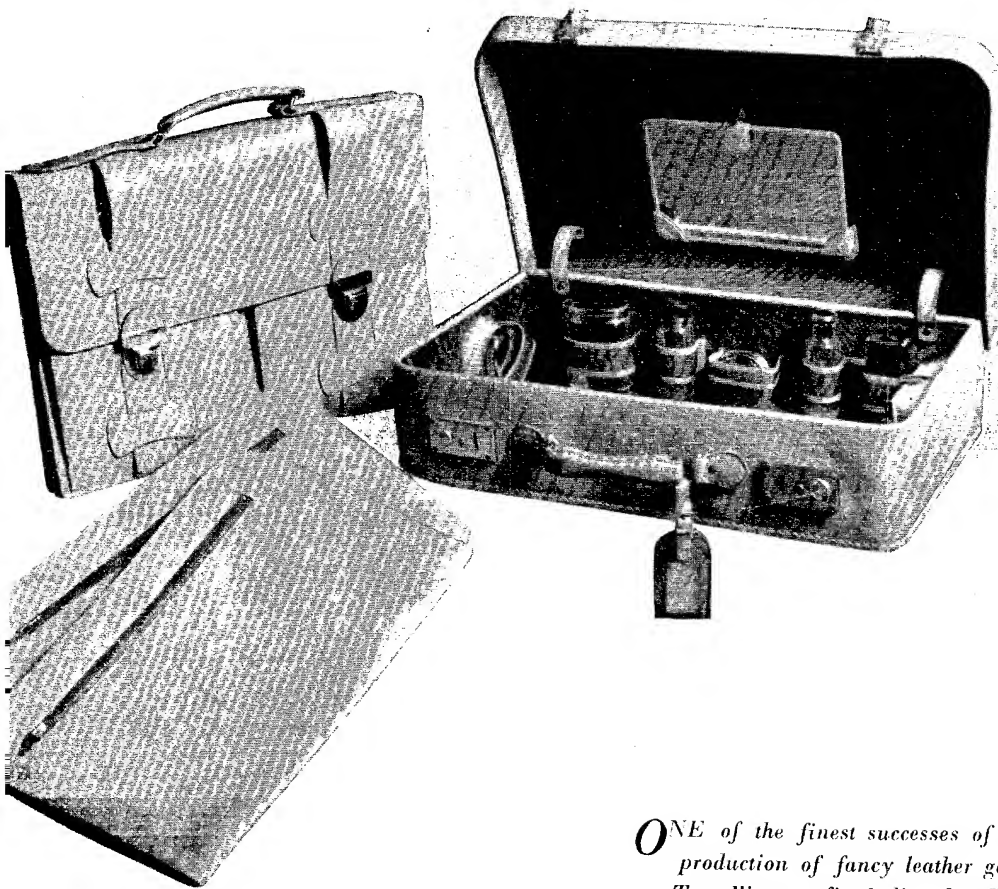
Packing of wine and wine products is made in oak casks or in bottles wrapped in tissue paper and straw or rush hulls. We can equally export wine in tank-wagons.

Our State wine sector has embraced the entire problem of viticulture and wine-making. Due to this fact deliveries are prompt and superior qualities ensured.

Systematic treatment of choice kinds of wine







ONE of the finest successes of our fancy leather industry is the production of fancy leather goods made from pigskin.

Travelling outfit, ladies handbags, pocket-books and the other articles of this branch of trade have caused, by their elegant forms and careful execution to the finest details, the interest of visitors at the various international fairs in which our country participated.

These successes are due on one hand to the modern equipment with which our industry has been endowed and, on the other hand, to the spirit of enthusiasm and initiative, characteristic of the working effort of our industrial craftsmen, technicians and engineers.

The raw material used (pigskin) is supplied by the numerous pig-breeding stations which succeed in providing our Morocco leather industry with ever increasing quantities of hides perfectly fit for fraying and stocking.

Our slaughter house establishments disposing of improved machinery (electric knives) allow for a uniform and rapid fraying and ensure the good quality of the raw hides in the phase of preparation for tanning.

For the tannery processing of pigskins by the chrome and vegetal tanning procedure, our tanneries are using the most modern equipment, thanks to which superior leather qualities are being produced.

Our engineers and technicians have succeeded, thanks to inland dyes and tanning products to obtain a range of colours ideally suitable for this type of articles.

Our enterprise is presently in a position to supply important quantities of pigskin articles, natural, pressed and not pressed, in an irreproachable execution and at prices below the level of those asked for by competitors, such as :

Travelling cases : silk lined (moiré), brown or beige, with an elastic pocket ; elegant brass-coloured locks ensure safety ; leather

**FANCY MOROCCO
LEATHER GOODS**

corner fittings fixed by brassplated rivets ensure resistance to wear and elegant looks of the case. The handle is set in metallic fixtures. They are produced in various shades (within the range of nature colour) and in various shades according to the wish of the customer.

Hat-boxes: lining same as for travelling cases, eventually provided with a pocket : classic form provided with a thong brace serving as handle and at the same time increasing the resistance of the box ; brass-plated safety-lock ; entirely handmade and particularly elegant.

Air travelling cases: lined as above ; made of soft leather to ensure light weight ; provided with zip-fastener and two additional thongs for resistance ; fully handmade, particularly elegant.

Ladies' travelling handbags : provided with two inner pockets with flaps, moiré-lined, one or two outer pockets with safety clasps, handles with metal fixtures for weight. Locking device of the « Tuk-Tit » lock type.

Portfolios and brief-cases : lined with leather and silk, provided with inner and outer pockets ; the lockers are made of brass-plated metal with safety-keys. The brief-cases have zip-fasteners both inside and outside.

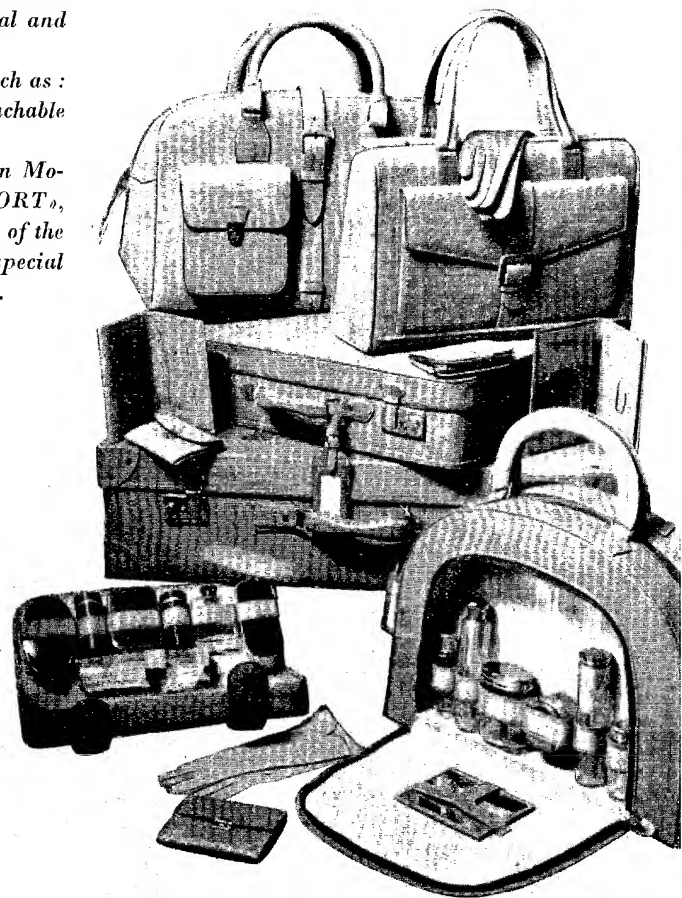
Ladies' handbags : leather or silk-lined, provided with several inner and outer elastic or flap pockets. Various models and sizes.

Dressing-cases : inside and outside same as for standard travelling cases. The inside is provided laterally with a set of toilet-articles made of crystal with encrusted white metal tops of quiet and inconspicuous elegance.

Cases for toilet articles : The inside is silk-lined and provided with leather straps for toilet articles made of metal and crystal ; they are practical and elegant.

Our industry offers furthermore other fancy leather goods, such as : belts, pocket-books, purses, key-cases a. s. f. of an irreproachable execution, made of first quality leather.

Moreover there are articles belonging to current production in Morocco fancy leather goods, the State Enterprise « ROMÂNEXPORT », in the wish of rendering known to foreign customers the quality of the leather and the high class workmanship, is willing to accept special orders for fancy leather goods after models submitted by clients.



EXPORT OF MINERAL WATER

THE Rumanian People's Republic is one of the richest countries in mineral waters on our continent.

The wonderful curative qualities of our various mineral waters have been established by scientific research, analysis and experience.

Our most renowned table-waters are: « Borsec », hypotonic, alkaline (bicarbonate of Ca and Mg), carbo-gaseous; it is pre-eminently a table-water, being an appetiser and very indicated as a stimulus for the digestive functions. It is therapeutically indicated for: gastric hypochlorhydria, chronic gastro-enteritis, rest-cures for the bilious ducts, plain hepatitis, hepatic congestion, bilious lithiasis, renal affections etc.

Another mineral table-water, also of pleasant taste and very much appreciated for its efficiency is « Ilbe », alkaline, chloro-sodic, ferreous, carbo-gaseous and radio-active. It is indicated in cases of hyperacid gastritis, gastro-enteric ulcerations, catarrhal jaundice, renal lithiasis, diabetes, bilious lithiasis, colic of the bladder etc.

« Matild », a mineral table-water of pleasant taste, hypotonic, alkaline, slightly radio-active, bicarbonic, carbo-gaseous, is indicated in cases of simple hyper-chlorhydria, chronic gastritis, gastric ulcer, catarrhic jaundice, etc.

In cases of gastric dyspepsia with hypo-acidity, general anemic and asthenic conditions, chronic constipation, mucomembraneous fermentation and colitis, hyperchlorhydria, bilious lithiasis, gout, obesity, arthritic symptoms, conditions of nervous depression, the mineral table-water « Vâlcele » (alkaline, hypotonic, sodic, calcic, magnesian, carbo-gaseous, ferreous and slightly radio-active), is very successfully used.

Our medicinal waters, such as: « Slânic », « Căciulata », « Malnaş », « Lîthinia » may be compared with the waters of « Vichy », « Karlsbad », « Marienbad », « Wiesbaden » etc. and in many ailments our waters show a healing power even superior to that of foreign spas.

« Slânic » (well Nr. 3) is a hypertonic, chloro-sodic, sulphated and carbo-gaseous mineral water, while well Nr. 6 is a chloro-sodic, bicarbonated, carbo-gaseous, strongly mineralised water. Nr. 3 is very much indicated in cases of chlorhydria, chronic catarrhal gastritis, infectious jaundice, jaundice produced by malaria, chronic colicystitis, chronic tracheitis, emphysema, asthma, pharyngitis, diabetes.

Nr. 6 is indicated in hyperchlorhydria, hypoacid gastritis, chronic constipation, bilious lithiasis.

« Căciulata » is owing its well-deserved renown to the proved curative effects in the treatment of renal lithiasis, uric, oxalic and even phosphatic lithiasis, plain albuminous nephritis or albuminuria, stones in the bladder and in the prostata, strangury (oliguria), cystitis and various types of cistalgia. It is a sulpho-calcic, radio-active water, with pronounced sulphurous smell and characteristic salty taste.

« Malnaş », chloro-sodic and carbo-gaseous mineral water, is particularly efficient in simple hyperchlorhydria, rest cures for the bilious ducts, catarrhal jaundice, congestion of the liver and diabetes.

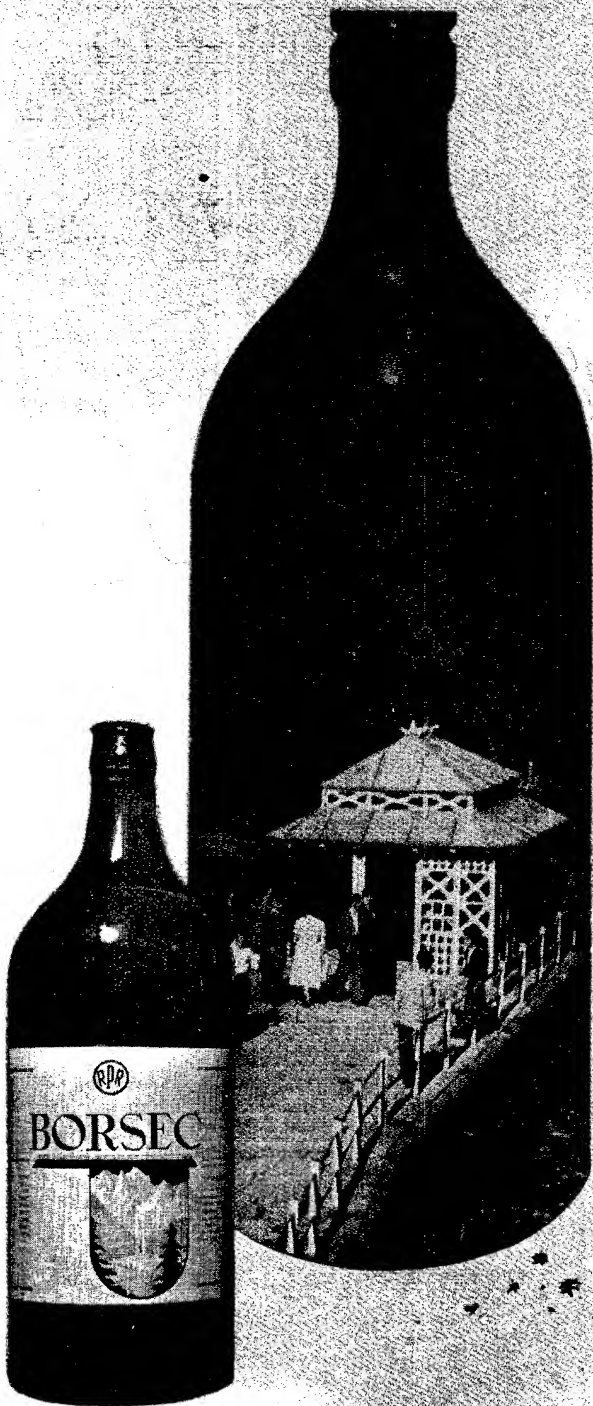
Of course, the mineral waters being very active therapeutic agents, certain prescriptions, following the advice of the physician, must be followed so as to ensure best possible results of the cure.

In order to maintain unaltered the precious qualities of our waters, special care and attention is spent on the procedure of bottling the water at the well and by applying tinfoil caps to the bottles as hermetically as possible.

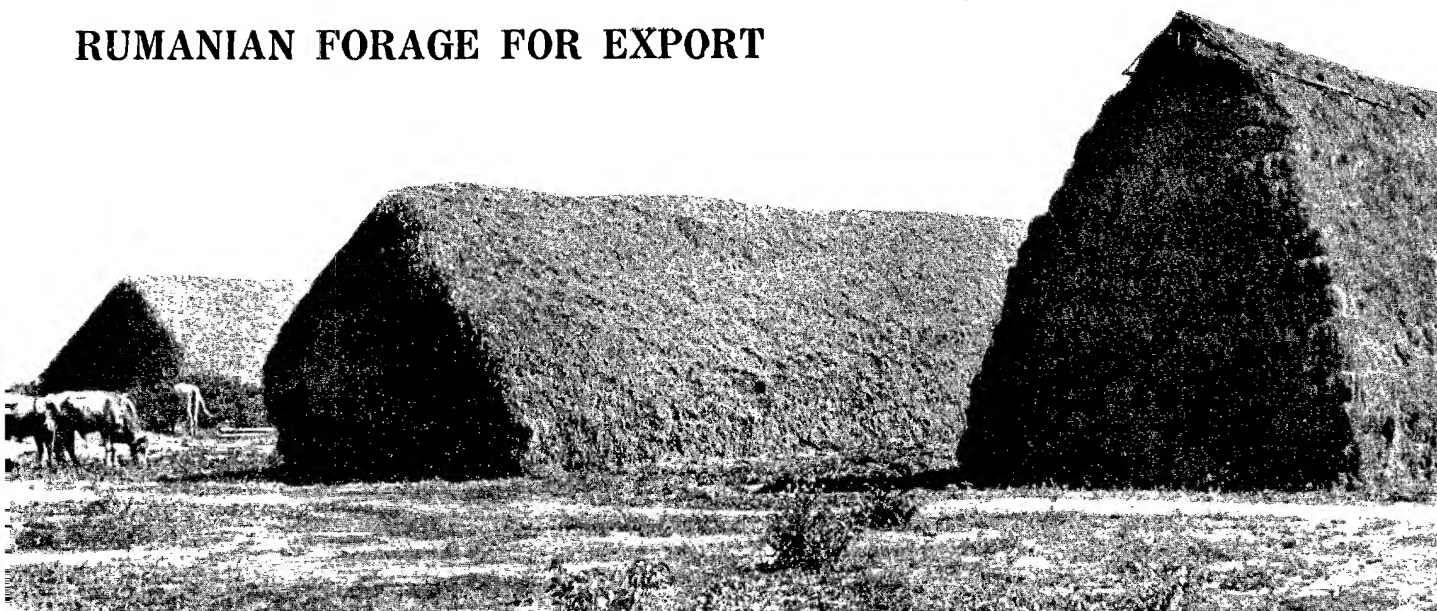
The bottles are of a good quality and of green colour.

Their capacities vary between 1/1, 1/2 and 1/4 litres, with the qualities customary on foreign markets.

Thanks to the rich raw materials available in our country, « ROMÂNEXPORT » is in a position to offer bottles with mineral water packed in cases at the most convenient prices. Compared with foreign mineral waters, they enjoy world renown thanks to their qualities.



RUMANIAN FORAGE FOR EXPORT



WHEN we speak of Rumanian forage plant seeds for export, we must make a distinction between fodder seeds comprising clover, lucerne and common vetch (for spring and winter sowing) by means of which forage is produced in the shape of hay crops, and the fodder plant seeds such as tufted vetch and millet which are used directly as fodder for cattle.

Another important forage is mountain hay, a product nature is placing at our disposal without our having to cultivate it.

Other products belonging to the category of forage are the residuals from the processing of human food products. Such residuals are those left in the industrial processing of beetroots, maize, oil cakes in «brocken» and «schrot», maize and malt germs, dried yeast a. o.

The value of fodder consists in its contents of nutritious substances and particularly proteinic albuminoids. The richer a forage is in protein, the higher will be its value. Of course, non-azotised matter, starches and fats, are of importance too for establishing the value of cattle-feed.

It may even be said that the prevailing of one group of nutritious substances (protein or starch) determines the use a fodder is put to and, consequently, its market value. Thus, forage with a high content of protein is fed to cows so that they may produce more and better milk. On the contrary, fodder in which starchy substances are preponderate, are given to animals with a view to producing meat and lard.

When speaking of forage seeds as is the case with cultivated clover and common vetch, it may be said in a general way that their market value does not consist merely in the fact that hay grown from clover, lucerne or common vetch seeds is rich in proteinic substances which make it fit for cattle-feed. In the case of these seeds their market value is influenced also by the character proper of the seed itself.

In this respect it must be stated that Rumanian clover is renowned for its resistance to frost and for its yield in hay. The «red clover from Transylvania» is a variety known and in demand on foreign markets.

The same may be stated regarding our lucerne seed which can be cultivated in temperate northern regions, a quality which Italian lucerne seed does not own.

As regards vetch seed, both the varieties «Vicia Villosa of Carreii» and «Vicia Sativa of the Dobrudja» are well known in Europe and in America.

The feeding value of wheat-vetch (tufted vetch) and millet seed could be made better known to the European markets this year which was a year of scarcity of fodder. Indeed, Rumanian tufted vetch contains as much starch as maize. Same as millet seed, tufted vetch seed (after grinding) can be successfully fed for fattening.

Rumanian millet seed is as rich in nutritious substances as the American Millo-Corn and asked for in foreign markets.

Carpathian mountain hay is well known abroad where it is in demand for its pleasant fragrance, for its beautiful green colour and for its rich contents of proteinic substances.

Our industrial residuals used as fodder are characterised by the predomination in their composition of starchy substances (oilseed cakes, brocken and schrot). Both classes are remarkable for their low contents of foreign matter and of substances of no nutritious value (cellulose).

Particularly well-known is our dried residual beetroot for its high percentage of starchy substances; the minima provided by American standards for the component substances of this residual are exceeded by our residual beetroot, as shown below:

| | American standard | Rumanian beet residual |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Protein | 8 % | 8 to 9% |
| Fat | 0.3% | 0.6 to 1% |
| Cellulose | 22.5% | 16% |
| Non azotised extractive substance . . | 48 % | 58 to 60% |

The maize residual combines a high percentage of starchy substances with one of proteinic matter.

Maize and malt germs are fodder showing an interesting percentage of nutritious substances and are, due to their lower trade value, indicated for blending with more expensive forage.

The residuals from the Rumanian vegetal oil industry — cakes, brocken and schrot — have always been in great demand due to their high nutritive qualities.

There is, not to speak of the fore-mentioned qualities, another reason inducing the foreign buyer to grant preference to fodder coming from Rumania: the absence of noxiousness in our fodder which can be fed to animals in unlimited quantities. This is, for instance, not the case with cotton seed cake which, due to its content of a toxic principle — gossypol — is not tolerated by cattle feeding on them in larger quantities.

Rumanian schrots are mostly coming from the processing of sunflower-seed.

According to the method of processing oil — directly from the seed with the aid of benzine or by benzine-processing the cakes left after pressing — we have schrots called: sunflower seed schrot and sunflower cake schrot. Their high percentage of proteinic substances (about 47 per cent) as well as their pleasant taste and their quality of not being noxious, leads to their being in great demand and very much appreciated on foreign markets.

Both the intrinsic and visible qualities of Rumanian forage are ever more improving due to the transformation of our agriculture by our regime of People's Democracy.

The State Enterprise for Foreign Trade «AGROEXPORT», Bucharest, Str. 13 Decembrie Nr. 5, is handling the export of forage.



THE EXPORT OF GAME



BY its geographic situation the Rumanian People's Republic is one of the countries owning the greatest riches in hunting game.

The Carpathian Mountains, the foothills of the Carpathians, the flat country and the fen and low-regions offer the finest opportunity for turning into account this natural wealth.

Up to the second World War our country exported important quantities of hares, wild boars and pheasants to Germany, England, Switzerland and Austria.

Characteristic for this sector - before the war - was the lack of measures of co-ordination on the part of the administrative officialty in respect to taking care of our preserves created for the protection and development of game, for doing away with poaching and encouraging huntsmen.

After the war, the problem of hunting passed over from the hands of a few privileged people (who exploited the rich shooting grounds without pity) into the hands of the State. Shooting game became a planified sector of activity and the putting through of plans for the increase of game preserves serving the protection and reproduction of game was put under close control. From these

preserves, which are real breeding places, the game is changing its haunts passing on to grounds where game is scarce.

At the same time, by creating these places of shelter for game, the possibility of natural reproduction and consequently the quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of game have been ensured.

The Rumanian People's Republic offers for export:

Great game: wild swine (young and mature); stags and roe-deer. Small game: hares. Feathered game: pheasants, geese, ducks, partridges, cranes.

Great game: wild swine (young and mature), stags and roe-deer are exported eviscerated, but the carcasses remain untouched, complete with skin and hair, without faults. The carcasses are thoroughly cleaned of any dirt, trace of blood, and their aspect is absolutely faultless. Trophies untouched. The requirements of the importers as regards chilling or freezing will be accomplished.

The shipment is made in bulk in refrigerated wagons, perfectly clean and cooled. The carcasses are separated from each other by wood bars to ensure proper ventilation. Minimal weight of the carcasses assorted for export are:

- for wild swine: 20 kg and over each;
- for deer: 20 kg and over each;
- for roe-deer: 15 kg and over each.

Small game — hares — are exported in greater quantities. When sorting the spot where the hare has been hit, the colour of the fur and the weight are taken into consideration.

They are exported eviscerated or not, according as the client wishes. Manipulation and preparation of the hares for export are performed with the maximum speed to avoid alteration of the meat. In general, hares are exported frozen at a temperature of at least minus 20° C for 72 hours. If necessary they are kept in cold storage at a temperature of minus 10° C.

The hares are forwarded in refrigerated or normal cars, hung up on wooden bars. In winter-time good ventilation of the wagons is provided for.

Today, at our slaughter houses, special teams of men are ensuring the possibility of dressing the hares for shipment without skins, heads and guts.

Birds: special teams of shooters are ensuring the supply of sufficient quantities of pheasants, geese, ducks, partridges and cranes needed for export.

Birds are forwarded eviscerated, frozen, packed in baskets or wooden boxes. The head of the birds is wrapped in parchment paper. They are equally forwarded in refrigerated wagons. Due to a permanent control, perfectly healthy and properly handled goods are ensured for export.

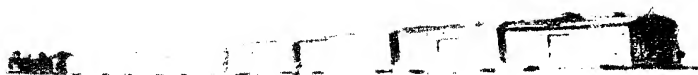
Bird skins: our country's hunting grounds for feathered game proffer specimens of rare birds for museums.

The following can be exported: pelican, cormorant, heron, big goose and duck, swan skins for stuffing.

Export of Live Game

Our hunting organisation will be in a position to supply for export live hares for reproduction. At present, live birds can be exported also, specially owls. Next year, certainly, it will be possible to make available for export ever greater and ever better conditioned quantities of game.

The State Enterprise for Foreign Trade «PRODEXPORT», Bucharest, Str. Ion Ghica Nr. 3, is handling the sale and export of all Rumanian game.



THE EXPORT COMPANIES OF THE

AGROEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Rumanian grain, maize (dongalfox, pignoleto, cinquantino, horse teeth), barley, oats, kidney-beans (round, pearly, long and common), green peas and «Victoria» peas, lentils, sunflower seed, soya beans, gourdseed, linseed, hempseed, castor beans, seeds of red trefoil, of lucerne, of millet, of vetch, cakes of sunflower seed, of linseed, dried beet pulp, maize draffs, grain brans, maize and lat seed buds, sorghum, reeds from the Danube Delta, hay from the Carpathians, oil cakes of sunflowerseed.

IMPORTS:

Selected seeds of every kind, for cultivation and industrialisation.

PRODEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Cattle: oxen, sheep, pigs, horses; **Meat:** chilled and frozen (beef, mutton, pork, horse); **Meat Products:** Salame (from Sibiu, Italian, „Hunter's Salame“) pressed ham, smoked loin (pork), bacon (cured and smoked); **Lard, Pork Dripping, Meat Preserves:** tinned ham, pork-chops, scrag-ends, ox-tongues, Vienna sausage, oxen-meat in its gravy, pork in its gravy, «leberwurst» (white liver sausage), any other specialties on order; **Animal By-Products:** sausage-cases (from sheep, pigs, oxen), hair and bristles, horns and hooves; **Poultry:** refrigerated and frozen (pullers and chickens; fattened geese and ducks, turkeys); **Feathers and Downs, Fresh and Preserved Eggs, Dairy Products:** butter, sheep-cheese, gruyere, melted cheese, fine cheese on special order; **Fish:** Danube and sea-fish, fresh and preserved; sturgeon and common fish, preserved in tomato-juice and edible oil; **Caviar, Game:** refrigerated and frozen; best choice; big and small game, (wild-boats, deer, roes; hares, birds (pheasants, geese and ducks, partridges, cranes), pelicans, cor-morants, hawks, swans a. o.;

IMPORTS:

Coffee (green), cocoa seeds, tea, caraway (cumin) -seed, cloves, juniper, bay-leaves, lemons, oranges, olives, marjoram, nutmegs, black pepper, white pepper, cinnamon, currants, vanilla, vanilla-beans, hops, edible gelatine, dates, bananas, almonds, citric acid.

FRUCTEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Fresh Fruit: (grapes, black-cherries, apricots, peaches, summer and winter-pears and apples; water melons, sweet-melons); **Dried Fruit:** prunes, apricots, apples, morels, walnuts in the shell, walnut kernels; **Preserved fruit:** fruit pulp preserved in dioxide of sulphur; raspberries, strawberries, garden strawberries, morels, apples, apricots, plums, quinces; **Canned Fruit:** Compotes, Jams, Marmalade; **Fruit Juice:** raspberries and morels, in dioxide of sulphur or formic acid; **Fruit Paste, Stewed:** apricots, apples; **Frozen Fruit:** Fresh Vegetables: Cucumbers, green peas, cauliflower, turnip-cabbage, leek, gourds, green pepper, French beans, cabbage (white and red), onions (bulbs), garlic (bulbs); **Dried Vegetables:** onion, garlic; mixed for vegetable soup; carrots, potatoes, white leek, celery leaves and roots, parsley, mushrooms, tomato powder; **Canned Vegetables:** green peas (surfine and special), French beans (surfine and special), gourds, tomatoes (salted in casks, not salted in cans); **Wine:** wine, wine distillate, ethylic alcohol, champagne, slibovits, various brandies, concentrated grape juice, plum brandy, Vermouth, wine with alcohol added, liqueur-wine; **Starch, Glucose, Sugar, Bee's Honey, Sugar Sweetmeats:** bonbons, confits, tea-cakes, biscuits, Turkish delight.

ROMÂNÖEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Building Materials: Cement, Gypsum (Plaster of Paris), Marble, Travertine, Mosaic of Marble, Cut Stone, Crushed Stone, Building Stone, Insulating Materials, Earthenware Slabs and Tiles, Refractory Bricks; **Window Glass and Glass-Ware:** Window Glass 2 to 7 mm thick, Ribbed Glass, Wired Rolled Glass, Cathedral Glass, House Glassware, Glass Cup Sets, Bottles, Flacons and Flasks, Lighting Glassware (lamp chimneys, lamp globes and shades); **Glass Tiles (Rotalith), Glass-Wool, Chinaware, Household Earthen Ware; Metals and Metal Products:** Lead, Slag Lead (Antimonious Lead), Metallurgic Zinc, Galvanized Telegraph Wire, Generators, Storm Proof Lamps, Miner's Lamps, Kerosene Wick-Burners, Sewing Machines, Steel Furniture, Boilers a. o.; **Fittings, Cast Iron Valves, Oxygen Cylinders, Spare Parts for Agricultural Implements; Electrotechnical Products:** Storage Batteries, Accumulator Plates, Insulators, Electrical Rolling-Stock; **Locomotives, Passenger Cars, Tank-Cars, Motor-Railroad Cars, Electric Generators, Semi-Diesel Engines; Textiles:** Woollen Plaids, Towels, Blanketing, Machine Rugs, Upholstery Fabrics, Fishing Nets, Fishing Yarn, Hemp Twine; **Furs, Skins, Leather Articles:** Astrakhan, grey, and black, dried and salted Sheep Skins, Sheep Fur Coats, Badger, Marten, Squirrel, Musk-Rat, Hare-Skins, Minks, Otter Skins, Morocco Leather Manufactures, Travelling-Bags, Brief-Cases, Pocket-Books, Gloves; **Medicinal Herbs, Aromatic Herbs, Red Pepper, Lecches, Tobacco, Mineral Water, Salt, Various Waste Products:** Silk, Rubber, Spoons; **Silver and Silver Plated Goods; Products of Popular Art:** Ceramics, Wood-Carvings, National Embroidery, National Dress Blouses, Table Runners and Millieus, Rumanian Rugs, National China, Rugs; **Transformation of Raw Material into Manufactured Goods for the Account of Third Parties:** Textiles, Metallurgical Products.

EXPORTLEMN

EXPORTS:

Timber Section: Timber from coniferous trees, (Pine Wood and Fir Wood) and Timber from leave trees (Oak, Beech, Ash, Elm, etc.); **Fit Props, Telegraph Poles, Logs, Boxes of every kind, Sound-Board Wood, Bar Wood, Clavier Wood, Violin, Violoncello, Guitar, Mandoline and Contrabass bellies, Splint, Sieve Rims, Leaf Wood (natural, steamed and non-steamed), Oak, Beech, Ash, Elm; Oak and Beech Parquets, Oak and Beech Cask Staves and Heads; Plywood, Panels, Veneers, Wood-Wool, Paper and Cardboard, School and Office Stationery, Sports Outfit; Sports and Pleasure Boats, Motor Boats, Life Boats, Gymnastic Outfit, Tennis Rackets, Skis, etc. Carts, Feloes and Spikes, Lasts for shoes and boots, Wooden Heels and Soles, Wooden Pegs, Shuttles, Frames for Paintings, Doors and Windows, Esslingen Blinds, Venetian Blinds, Prefabricated Houses, Radio Cabinets, Bent Furniture, Office Furniture, Standardised Furniture, Arts Furniture; **Paper Section:** News Print Paper, Calendered and Super-Calendered Paper, Wood Shavings Paper, Packing Paper, Cigarette Paper, Thin Paper for wrapping Fruit, Cardboard, Thick Cardboard, Press-spahn, Tracing Paper, Ozalide, Filtering, Paraffined and Photographic Paper, Folders, Copy-Books, Writing Blocks, Agendas, Albums and Portfolios, Envelopes, Textile Rolls, Paper Wool, Toilet Paper, Paper Bags and Sacks, Cardboard Boxes; **Derivates:** Moliftan (a tanning material), Viscose (for the Textile Industry).**

PETROLEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Extraction benzine, gasoline for aviation, gasoline for motor-cars, heavy petrol and white spirit, power kerosine and kerosine refined, gasoil, paraffinous fueloil (cracked and not cracked) bitumen, natural bitumen, lubricating oil (industrial and mark), consistent grease, paraffins, petroleum jelly amber, pretroleum pyrite block, mica powder.

RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

TEHNOIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Means of transport, tractors, agricultural machinery and implements, printing machinery, book-binding machinery and spare parts for same. Ball bearings, roller bearings, balls, technical articles and materials, asbestos, klingerit, mica, cork, technical paper, transmission belts etc. Laboratory equipment and glassware, medical instruments and apparatuses, cinematographic and photographic equipment and materials, optical instruments, meteorological and surveying instruments, office machines and requisites, industrial measuring and testing instruments (current meters (exclusively electric), pressure gauges, revolution counters, physical testing instruments, industrial control instruments, complete sets of boiler control instruments), rubber-tires and tubes, rubber-woods. Musical instruments, objects of art, clocks.

METALIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Fire Clay, Kaolin, Firebricks, Refractory Cones, Chamotte and Graphite Plugs and Vents (in boulders, powder and flakes), Granulated Magnesite, Refractory Mortar (Silicate, Chamotte, Magnesite, Chromo-magnesite and Antacid), Insulating and Stamping Materials, Feldspar, Fluorspar and Kieselguhr, Pumice Stone, Silica, Steelsand, Abrasives, Corundum and Carborundum Powder, Slate, Graphit Crucibles and accessories, Chamotte Crucibles, Chamotte Plate, Grinding Stones, Polishing Files, Corundum Matrices, Millstones, Edgemotte Runner Stones, Refining and Defibrating Stones; Ferro-Alloys (Ferro-Chrome, Ferro-Molibdenum etc.); Pig-Iron (White, Grey, Hematite, Silicate, Spiegel); Silica, Metallic Manganese, Scrap Iron, Material for Electric Bulbs (Argon, Neon-Spectral, Argon-Spectral B. Gases); Aluminium, crude and in plates, for Electric Bulbs (Argon, Neon-Spectral, Argon-Spectral B. Gases); Aluminium, crude and in plates, for Electric Bulbs (Argon, Neon-Spectral, Argon-Spectral B. Gases); Aluminium, crude and in plates, for Electric Blister, Phosphoric Copper, Duraluminium, Magnesium, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Sodium, Tin, electrolytic Zinc, Zincplates, Platinum, Gold, Steels and Steel Alloys: High Speed Steels, Alloyed-Construction Steels, Spring Steel, Special Steels and Pipes from Special Steels; Welding Electrodes, Welding Materials, Welding Accessories, Electrode Envelope, drawn white and galvanised Steel Wire, Traction Cables, Hard Metals, Cold Rolled Steel Stripe, Construction Steel Plate, Metallic Sieves, Non-Ferrous Wires, Soft Steel, Steel Plates, Chains and Rails for Railways and Tramways, Track Material.

MAŞINIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Machinery and Installations for the Textile Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Leather Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Food Industry, Machinery and Sundry Tools (Turning Lathes, Planing Machines, Milling Machines, Presses, Hammers etc.), Machinery and Installations for the Steel and Iron Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Chemical Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Paper and Timber Industry, Elevators, Cranes etc., sundry other tools.

INDUSTRIALIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Iron ore, chrome ore, baryte, foundry and metallurgical coke, mining equipment, oil field and industrial equipment, fittings and pipe-joints, boiler-fittings, tubular goods, various pumps, fans, flexible tubing, Diesel engines, internal combustion engines, air and gas compressors, rolling-stock, marine equipment, locomotives, various types, lubricating oil and grease for aircraft.

ENERGOIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Electric Materials for low tension current, Radio Valves and spare parts, Radio-Receiving Sets, Telephonic and Telegraphic Materials, Equipment, Telephone Exchanges, Telecommunication Materials, Measuring Instruments for Laboratories and Industries, Electric Materials for High Tension Current; Motors, Transformers and Rectifiers, Electric Furnaces, Elevators, Machines for the Electrotechnical Industry, Thermoelectric and Hydroelectric Power Stations, Electric Generating Sets, Turbo-Generators, Industrial Steam Boilers, Electric Welding Generating Sets, Converters and Transformers.

CHIMIMPORT

IMPORTS:

chemicals, pharmaceutical substances and preparations, dye-stuffs and pigments, etheric oils, natural and synthetic plastics, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides.

EXPORTS:

Amylacetate, Butyro-Acetate, Methyl-Acetate, Acetone, Crystalline and Technical Acetic Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Lactic Acid, Sulphuric Acid; Amylic, Butyric, Ethylic and Methyl Alcohols, Ammonia, Bentonite, Bicarbonate of Sodium, Calcium-Carbide, Calcium Carbonate, Chloride of Calcium, Bone-Glue, Hide-Glue, Formaldehyde, Glycerine, Chloride of Zinc, Die-Stuffs for the leather and textile industry, Sulphamyl Acid, Dinitrochlorobenzol, Toluylendiamin, Aniline-Oil, Litharge, Litopone, Minium, Lamp Black, Ammoniumnitrate, Silvernitrate, Oleic Acid, Zinc-Oxide, bleaching earths, Paraformaldehyde, Sodium Silicate, Calcinated Soda, Ash Soda, Zincstearate, Stearin, Aluminiumsulphate, Ammoniumsulphate, Copper sulphate, Ironsulphate, Magnesiumsulphate, Sodiumsulphate, Sodiumsulphite, Galenic Products: Plasters, Extracts, Phial-Medicines, Tablets, Tinctures. Chemical Products (according to pharmaceutical prescriptions): Acetate of Lead, Chlorate of Calcium, Gluconic Calcium pro injectione, Sodium Chlorate, Hexaphosphate, Sulphuric Ether pro narcosi, Acetic Ether, Pure Chloroform, Chloroform pro narcosi; Opothepaue Products: Fel Tauri, Folliculin, Ovarii Pulvis, Thyroidea Pulvis, Cargut; Patent Medicines: Antiasmatic, Cardiac, Hypotensive, antihæmorrhagic, opothepaue, tonic-nutritive etc.

TEXTILIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Textile Raw Materials: Wool, Cotton, Cellofibre, Jute, Sisal, Flax, Hemp, Ramie, Woolshreds; Semi-Manufactured Textile Materials: Fabrics of Wool, Cotton, Cellofibre, Flax, Hemp, Sisal, Manila, Silk, Nylon etc.; Manufactured Textile Goods: Fabrics of Wool, Cotton, Cellofibre, Technical Fabrics; Raw Hides; Tanning Materials.

TEHNOIMPORT

BUCHAREST, STR. DOAMNEI Nr. 5
CABLE ADDRESS: *TEHNOIMPORT*
TELEPHONE: 3.10.20

METALIMPORT

BUCHAREST, STR. GABRIEL PERI Nr. 5
CABLE ADDRESS: *METALIMPORT*
TELEPHONE: 3.87.61

MAŞINIMPORT

BUCHAREST, STR. MIHAIL EMINESCU Nr. 10
CABLE ADDRESS: *MAŞINIMPORT*
TELEPHONE: 2.65.20

INDUSTRIALIMPORT

BUCHAREST, STR. GABRIEL PERI Nr. 2
CABLE ADDRESS: *INDUSTRIALIMPORT*
TELEPHONE: 4.18.85

ENERGOIMPORT

BUCHAREST, STR. MIHAIL EMINESCU Nr. 10
CABLE ADDRESS: *ENERGOIMPORT*
TELEPHONE: 2.65.20

CHIMIMPORT

BUCHAREST, STR. ION CHICA Nr. 3
CABLE ADDRESS: *CHIMIMPORT*
TELEPHONE: 6.30.17

TEXTILIMPORT

BUCHAREST, PIATA ROSETTI Nr. 4
CABLE ADDRESS: *TEXTILIMPORT*
TELEPHONE: 1.71.87

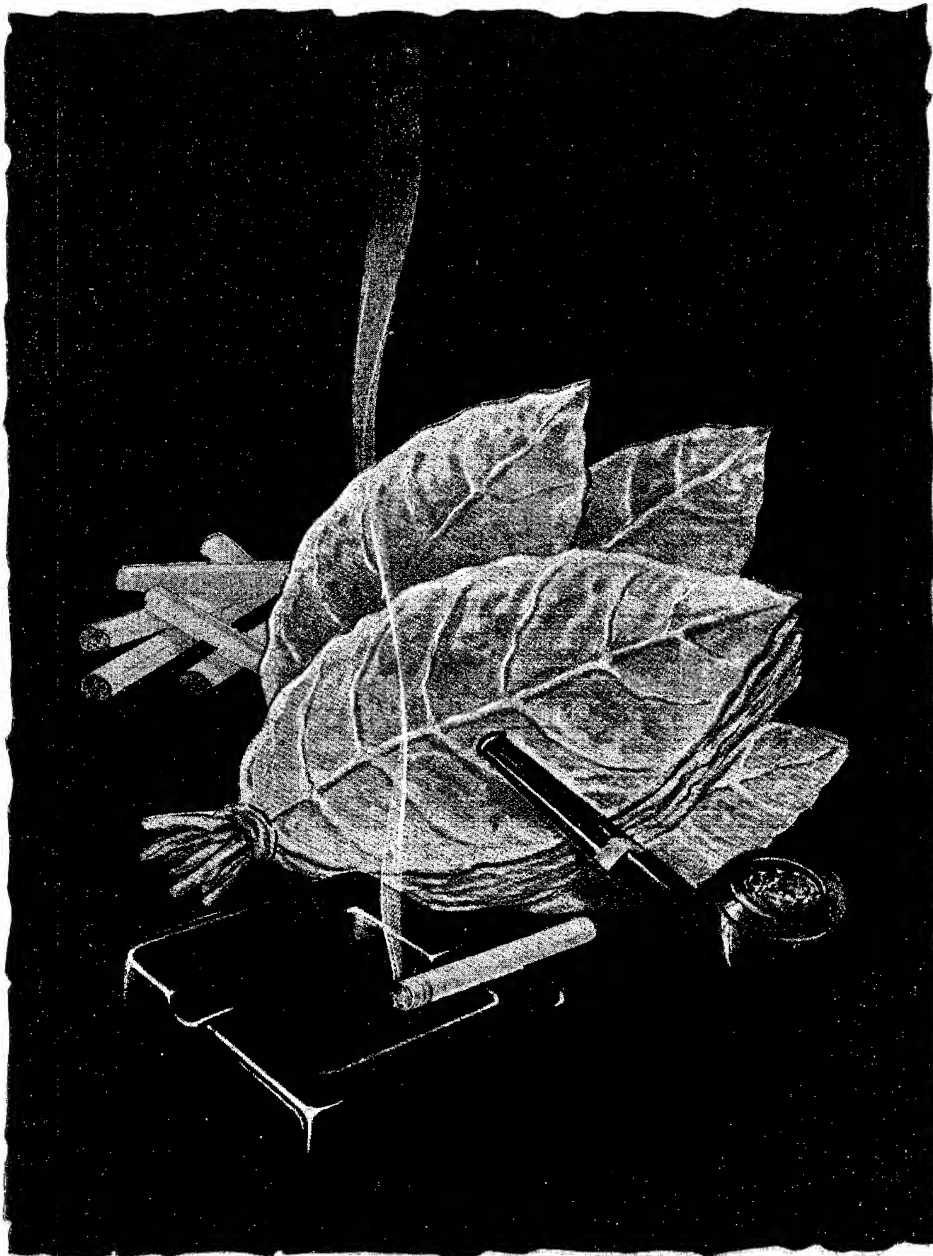


C A V I A R

of excellent quality (fresh), from Black Sea sturgeon, packed in original air-tight tins to preserve taste and flavour, supplied to its customers on demand by « PRODEXPORT »



Household glassware, foulded or blown, from plain goods to choice fancy crystall sets, white and coloured, distribution: « ROMANOEXPORT »



RUMANIAN TOBACCO

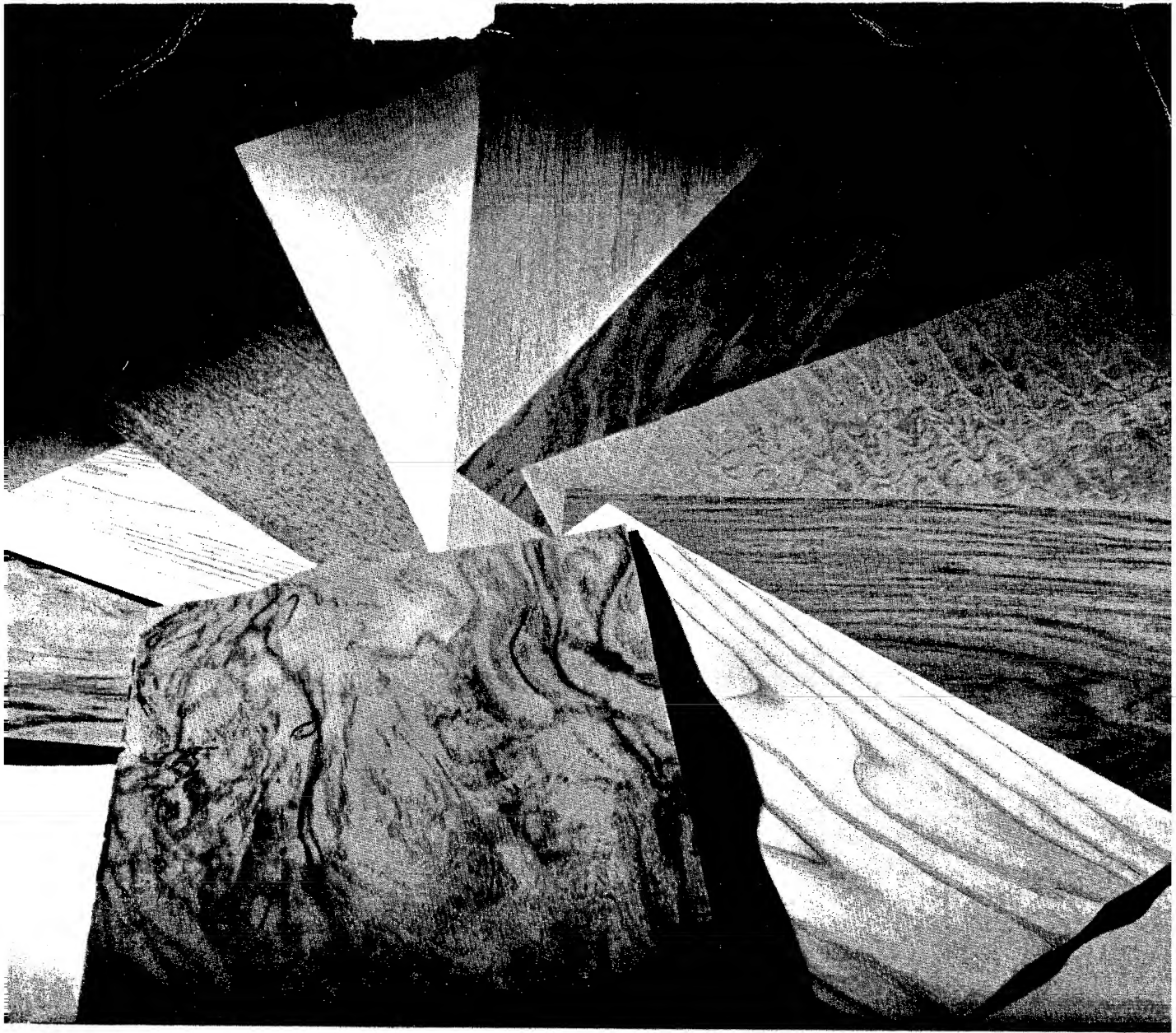
Of excellent quality, coping with
most exigent tastes by perfect flavour

- Pipe tobacco
- Cigars
- Cigarettes

In a great variety of sorts supplied by



RUMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE



V E N E E R S
P L Y W O O D
W A I N S C O T

The Rumanian fine veneers have always been much in demand on foreign markets. They are made from hard wood available in this country such as: walnut, oak, ash, maple, cherry-tree, beech-wood (steamed etc). The technique of cutting veneer has considerably developed in recent years, thanks to the aid given by the Soviet Union and we are making today thin boards of 0.10 mm.

Plywood is made in this country from beech-wood and lime-wood veneers. The usual size is 200x25 cm and we are making every thickness from 3—20 mm, in 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 layers. The gluing is performed with casein or synthetic artificial resin.

Wainscot (panelling) indispensable for making fine furniture and doors are manufactured from limewood veneer and heart wood of fir trees. The usual size is 125x200 cm. but we are making also a special size of 183x366 cm. The usual thicknesses are 20 and 24 mm for furniture and 40 mm for doors.



EXPORTLEMO

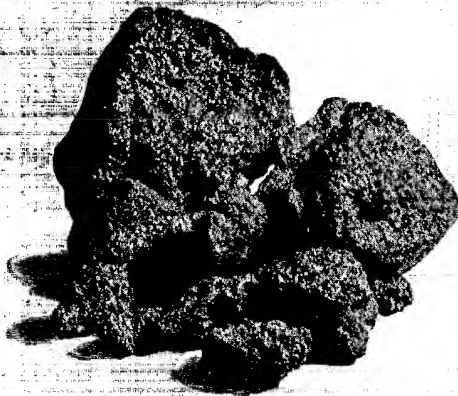


«FRUCTEXPORT» SHIPPED IN BOTTLES OF 500 AND 1,000 GRAMMES.

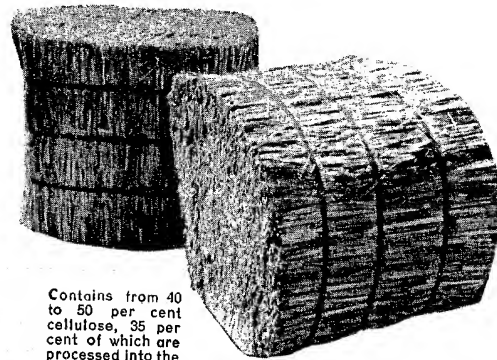


PETROLEUM COKE

This product is obtained as a residuum in the cracking process. It is a porous and hard material of a colour varying between bright-grey and black. By its high heating power, it is mostly indicated as fuel. Its reduced content of ashes recommends it especially for making coal-electrodes for arc-lamps, in the electro-chemical industry and for various metallurgical processes (aluminium, steel). Petroleum coke is also used for making metallurgical coke.



THE RUMANIAN REED



Contains from 40 to 50 per cent cellulose, 35 per cent of which are processed into the following products

- CELLULOSE • NUTRITIVE YEAST
- PAPER • WOOD SUGAR
- CELLOFIBRE • ETHYLIC ALCOHOL etc.

IT'S THE BEST REED AVAILABLE IN EUROPE

Furnished by „Agroexport" in bales. A special pressing method reduces the weight of the bale to 350-420 kilos per cubic metre.

O I L - C A K E



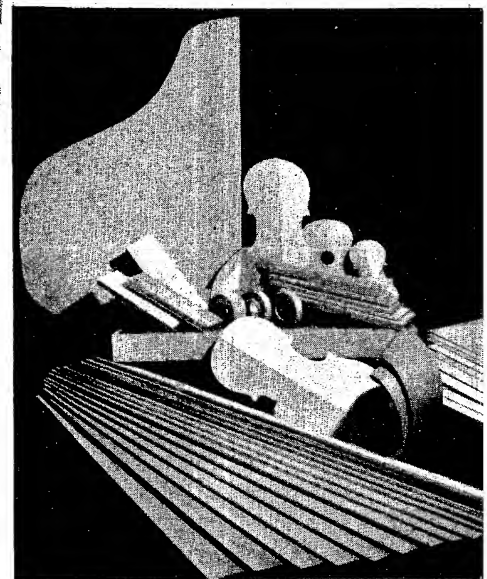
Numerous oil-presses in the Rumanian People's Republic supply a steadily increasing quantity of vegetable residues in the form of oil-cake. Very rich in proteinic and greasy substances (up to 47 per cent), they are an ideal component in cattle-feeding.

DELIVERED BY „AGROEXPORT"



SOUNDBOARD-WOOD

The fir-tree of the Rumanian Carpathians furnishes a soundboard-wood considered as one of the most excellent in the world. Its healthy structure, straight and parallel fibres, white colour and acoustic properties ensure the musicality of the instrument and a warm and profound sound. Soundboards for violins, violoncellos, mandolines and guitars made from Rumanian soundboard-wood are preferred by all masters of these arts and bar-, keyboard- and bottom-wood, by renowned piano-factories. Most of the concert-grands of Bösendorfer, Blüthner, Förster, Petrov, Rössler, Cremona etc, contain in their frames Rumanian soundboard-wood.

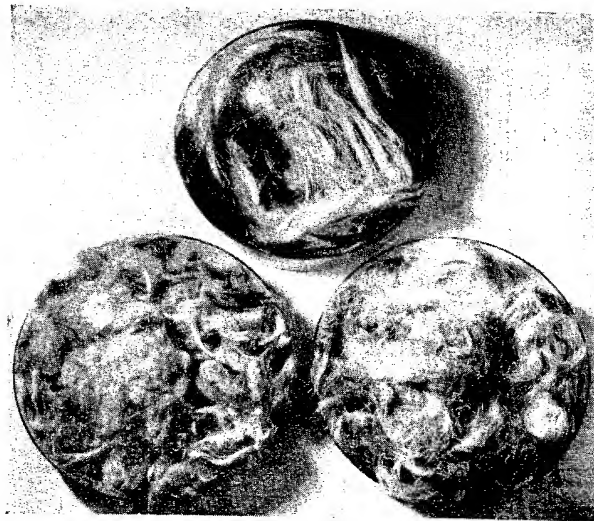


B U C U R E Ş T I , P I A T A R O S E T T I N r .



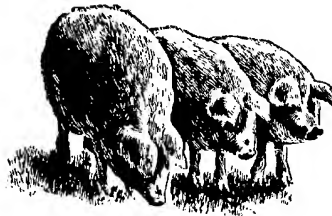
BALLS

Our factories are making balls for foot-ball, volley-ball, hand-ball, basket-ball, polo, medicinal balls as well as punching-balls for boxing. All these articles are made in excellent quality from special leather (Tovai).

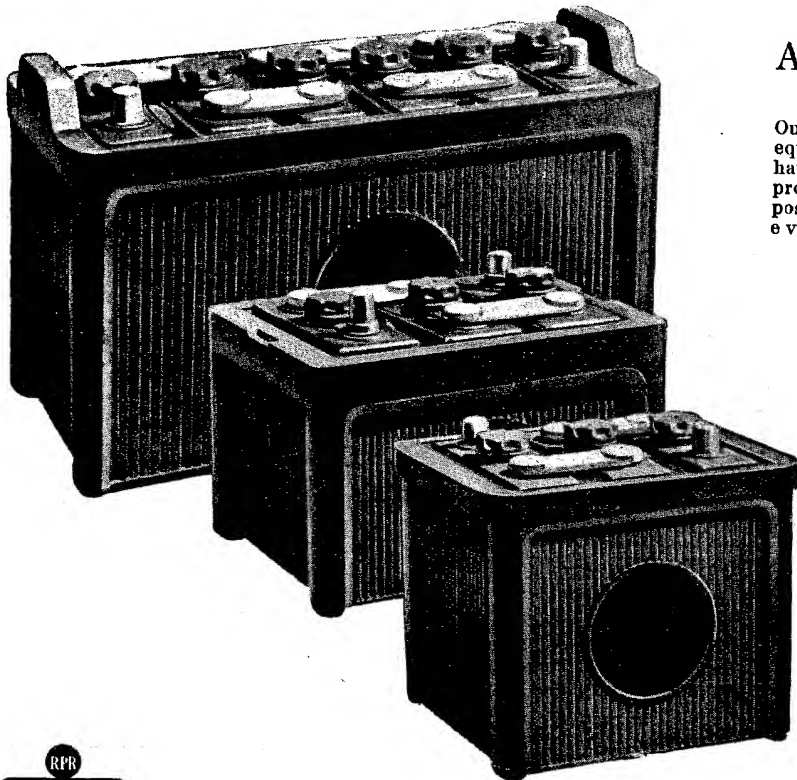


ANIMAL HAIR AND BRISTLES

An item meeting today with great interest on the world markets. Pig bristles of every description (rude, semi-manufactured and manufactured): «Antic», «Schneeweiss», «Zug», «Spitzweich», «Langweich», «Kurzsteif» etc. are today a highly appreciated Rumanian product. Other hairs (beetles, horse-tails and manes, badger's hair etc.) complete the scale of secondary animal products for export.



«PRODEXPORT» BUCUREȘTI, STR. ION GHICA Nr. 3



ACCUMULATORS

Our accumulator making factories which are well equipped with machinery and installations, having at their disposal technical staffs with a prolonged practice in this field, are today in a position to meet all demands for accumulators of every size and for every use, such as:

- STATIONARY ACCUMULATORS for industrial use, for power and light installations, telephonic and telegraphic exchanges in farms, factories, laboratories etc.
- BATTERIES, PORTABLE, for traction and lighting.
- SMALL PORTABLE ACCUMULATORS for starting and lighting rail-motors, motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-boats etc.

All these batteries are batteries of special construction, so as to meet every demand. Manipulation and running is easily effected. Their quality has been fully verified by exports in recent years, which have met with the absolute appreciation of our buyers.



BUCUREȘTI, BULEVARDUL GEN. MAGHERU Nr. 1

SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL

published in No. 3—7 of

THE RUMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE BULLETIN

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RUMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE

BULLETIN, PUBLISHED BY THE CHAMBER FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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A Year of Successes

1950, a year of intense creative work has brought new and important successes to the national economy of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Industrial production has rapidly risen, considerably exceeding the highest level ever attained in our country in pre-war years (1938).

Throughout our industry, the plan has been implemented up to 104 per cent. This means that the target set to mark an increase of the volume of industrial production by 37 per cent compared to 1949, has been exceeded. If we take into account the fact that in 1949 the volume of industrial production has risen by over 40 per cent compared to the preceding year, we find that during the year recently elapsed, our industrial production has doubled compared to 1949. Of momentous importance for the ulterior development of our industry, our agriculture and our communications is the fact that the pace in the engineering industry, the pivot of our socialist industrialization, has been even quicker than the raised pace in the general increase of industry. Compared to the pre-war level, the engineering industry has increased by 21 times.

But no less important than these quantitative successes are the qualitative successes marked during 1950. The technical equipment of our enterprises has continued with the aid of the Soviet Union. Our engineering industry and processing industry alone received during 1950 over 1,000 brand-new machine-tools. The durability of equipment has improved as well.

Our industry achieved during 1950 a number of new products. During this time, one hundred types of such new makes have been manufactured, some of them in serial production.

The cost-price of industrial production in comparative prices has dropped throughout our industry by 6 per cent compared to 1949.

In agriculture, 1950 has marked an increase and consolidation of the socialist sector and the large scale introduction of mechanized work and advanced agrotechnical measures. Despite the drought in the summer and autumn of last year, the crops of the main cultures exceeded the level of the preceding year.

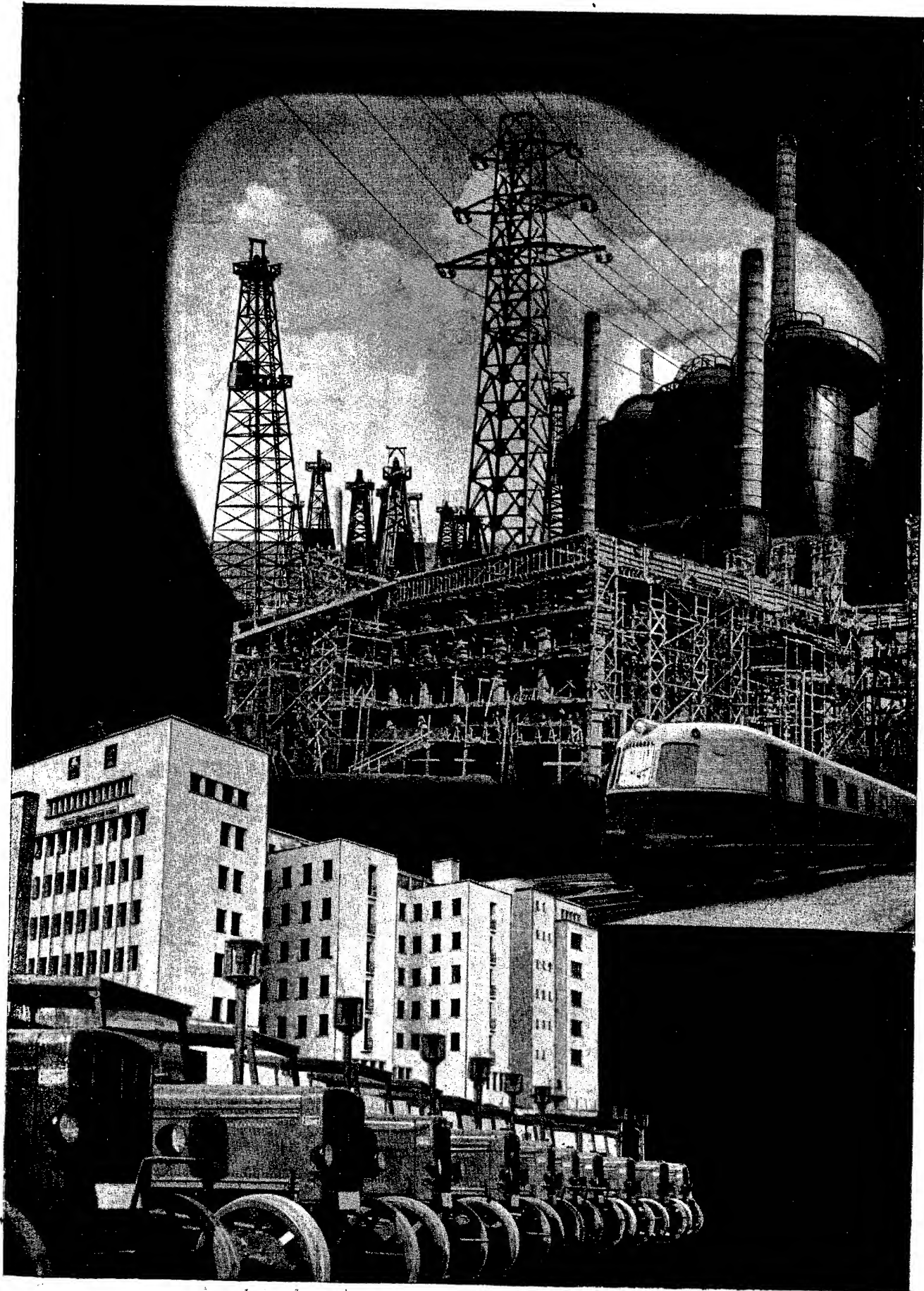
Our socialist industry has sent to our working peasants a large number of machines and implements. Late in 1950, the number of collective farms exceeded the figure of 1,000, comprising 65,800 families. The Machine and Tractor Depots, the main objective for the socialist transformation of agriculture, attained a number of 138 units equipped with over 6,000 tractors. In 1950, the State and collective farms reaped crops superior to those of the private sector and some of them harvested quantities unprecedented in this country. The successes marked in 1950 contributed to the consolidation of our economic independence and to the strengthening of the position of the invincible front of peace.

The successes marked by our national economy in 1950 are chiefly due to the creative efforts of the working people in our country and to the powerful aid given by the Soviet Union. Due to its firm orientation toward a development of trade exchange with the Soviet Union and with the People's Democracies, to its structural improvement and to the rise in the volume of trade exchange, our foreign trade has contributed its share to the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of our 1950 State Plan. By implementation of the 1950 Plan under favourable conditions, pre-requisites were created for setting about the implementation of the State Plan for 1951, the first year of our Five-Year Plan.

Our foreign trade will be in a position to contribute this year to the struggle for the achievement of the Five-Year Plan and continue to develop along the line of closer relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the line of a considerable improvement of its structure and of strengthening relations with all countries prepared to carry on trade exchange on a basis of respecting mutual interests as a means for the consolidation of peace all over the world.

• Nr. 4, JUNE 1951 •

Editorial Office: THE CHAMBER FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN THE R. P. R. Bucharest, Str. Armenească 31, Tel: 2.59.72



FIVE-YEAR PLAN ENSURES LARGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

THE first two years of planned economy have brought important achievements along the road of our country's economic and political consolidation. During these two years, the value of industrial production existing in 1948 was doubled, a new industrial branch, the machine-engineering industry, was set up and socialist transformation of agriculture was started. At the end of 1950, the year's production in most of industrial sectors exceeded the top-level marked in 1938 during the time of capitalist order.

Benefiting by the experience won during the two preceding years, and by the multilateral aid of the Soviet Union, national economy in the Rumanian People's Republic has been in a position during this year to engage the battle for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, having as a fundamental set task the laying of the economic foundations of Socialism.

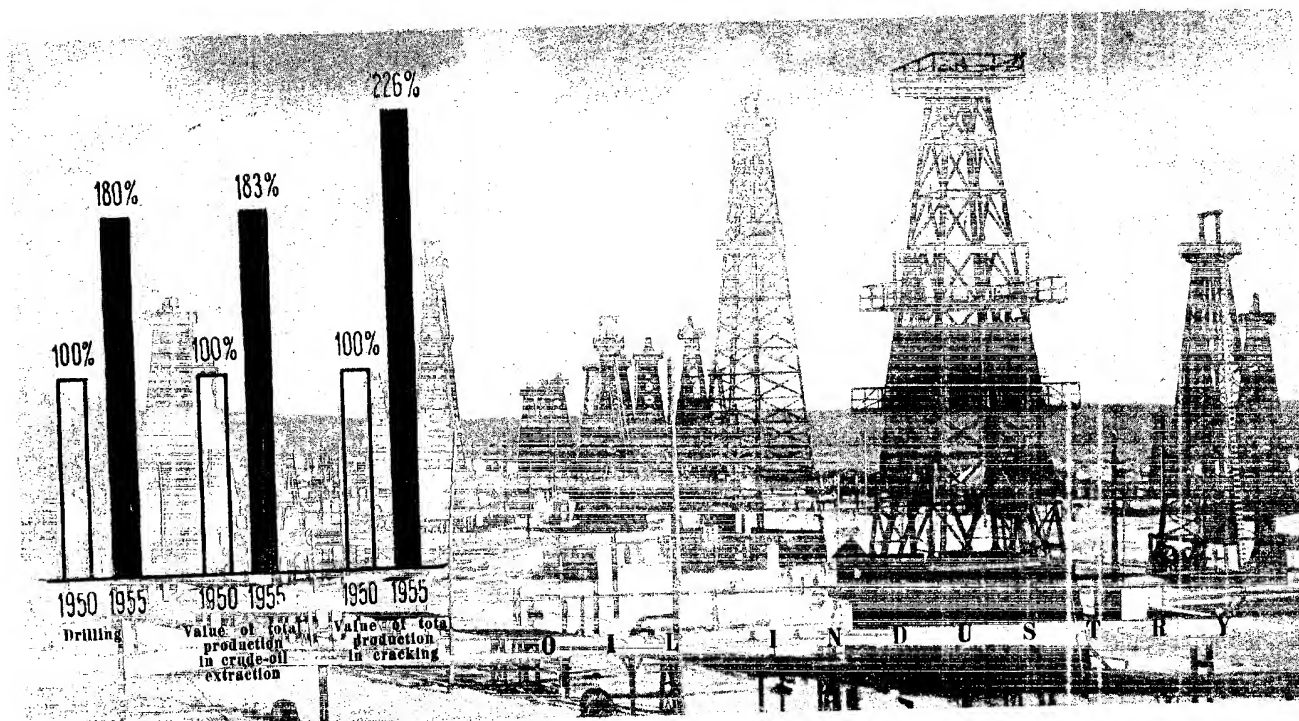
The first Five-Year Plan opens huge prospects for the development of national economy in the Rumanian People's Republic.

From the figures and targets of the plan appears clearly the bright road covered by the working people in this country. A large number of factories and workshops are to rise all over the country, tens of thousands of tractors to furrow the fields, the towns grow teeming with life, and darkness and poverty are to disappear for ever from the countryside.

In 1955, the Rumanian People's Republic is to turn, thanks to its industrialization, from an «eminently agricultural» country, based on most rudimentary means of production, into an advanced industrial and agricultural country. The policy of socialist industrialization puts the stress on the development of the heavy industry making production goods without neglecting however the rise of the consumer goods industry. An important percentage (51.4 per cent) of the 1,330,000 million lei appropriated for investment works are allotted for setting up new industrial enterprises as well as for extending and equipping those already existing.

In drawing up the Five-Year Plan the fact has been taken into account that electrification must precede industrialization by one step. This is why the targets of the Five-Year Plan are harmoniously blended with those of the first stage of the electrification plan, which likewise has come into force on January 1st 1951. By 1955, installed electric power will rise from 740,000 kW to 1,700,000 kW and the consumption of electric power per head of population will mark a level of 200 per cent compared to 1950.

In 2,000 parishes all over the country, the «lamp of Ilitch»—as the citizens of the Rumanian People's Republic are also calling now the electric bulb—will gradually flash up. The millenary darkness maintained by the former regimes will disappear from our countryside. Electric power and electric light will contribute to a decisive extent toward



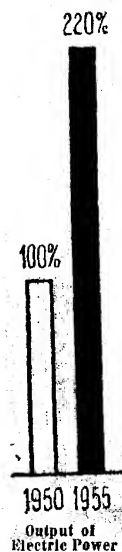


the mechanization of agriculture, the consolidation of the socialist sector and the rise of the material and cultural level of collective farmers, agricultural labourers and working peasants.

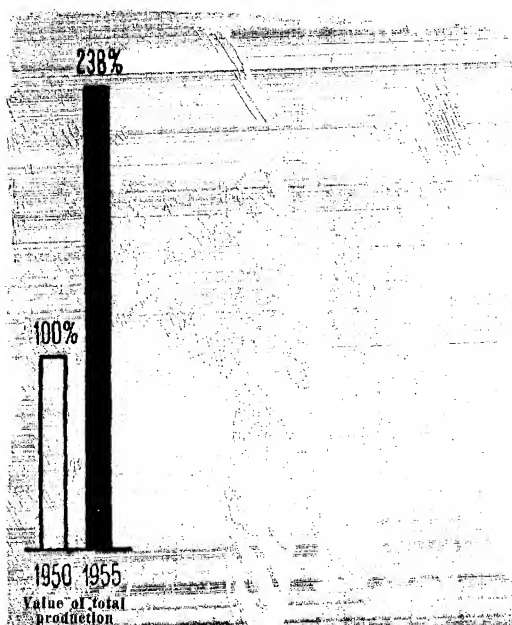
With a view to implementing the targets assigned to the electric power industry, the building of a number of thermo- and hydroelectric power-stations has already begun, including the most important of them, the hydroelectric power-station « Vladimir Ilitch Lenin » of Bistritza-Stejar. At Morocni, Sadu, Ovidiu, and in the Jiu-Valley, other construction-sites of light are daily rising. The electric power produced there, will set motors and trains going, will light thousands and thousands of homes, superseding the mediaeval little oil-lamps and paraffin-lamps of the peasants.

Simultaneously with the development of the electric power and electrotechnic industries, mining industry will also mark a considerable rise. The capitalists and foreign trusts who formerly controlled our oil exploitation, had launched the theory of the « exhaustion of our oil reserves ». And still we have now almost reached the top-level marked during the capitalist regime, the production of 1936, and in 1955 we shall by far exceed this production. The development of oil deposits in Moldavia and other regions of this country, the utilization of up-to-date methods of drilling, extracting and processing, the improvement of crude oil transport, will lead more directly to these results. The coal-mining industry in which the total production value will mark 238 per cent compared to 1950 and the production of methane gas, which will rise by 104 per cent, will

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY



COAL MINING INDUSTRY

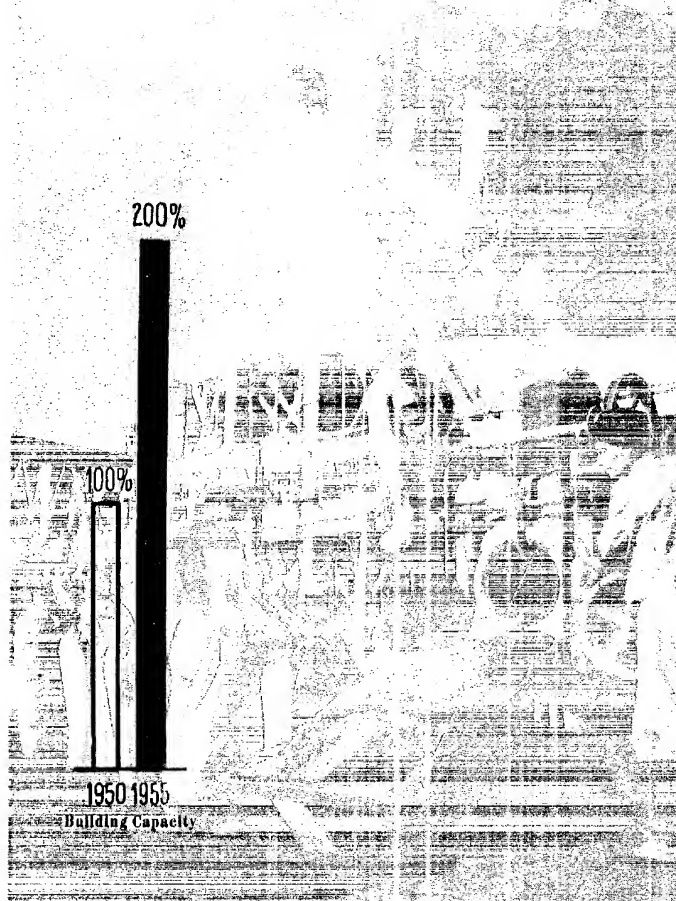


ensure, together with the oil production, both the fuel required for the development of our country's economy and the raw material for the chemical and steel and iron industries.

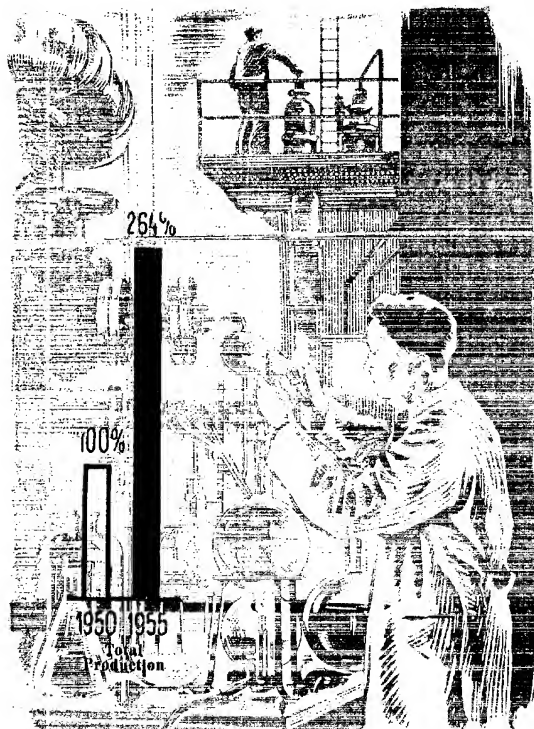
For the socialist industrialization of our country, we need a maximum of iron, steel and cast-iron. To this effect, the Five-Year Plan calls for the setting up of a new steel and iron centre and of a chemical coke preparing plant, and for building, within the framework of existing combines, another five blast-furnaces, five Siemens-Martin furnaces and four new rolling-mill lines.

The rise of mining and steel and iron production creates the pre-requisites for the speedier development of the machine engineering industry, a branch set up by the regime of People's Democracy. New machines and aggregates which were formerly imported will now be produced by the young machine engineering industry in the Rumanian People's Republic and the same is true for new types of milling and slotting machines, coal-cutters, caterpillar tractors, automatic looms, trolley-buses etc.

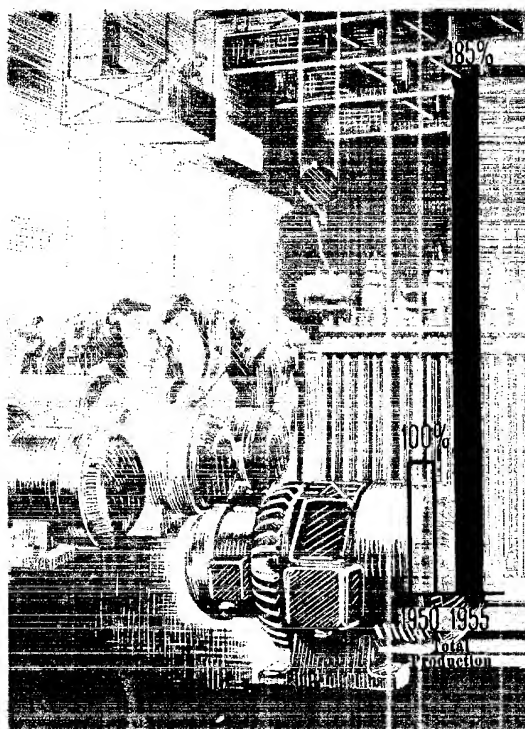
Rise in the production of consumer goods with a view to raising the working people's standard of living, is a momentous target of the Five-Year Plan. A rise of the total production value by 145 per cent in the textile and clothing industry, by 135 per cent in the leather-industry and by 119 per cent in the food-industry will be achieved by the improvement of the manufacturing process and by modernization of equipment in existant enterprises, as well as by new constructions. For instance, we shall build 11



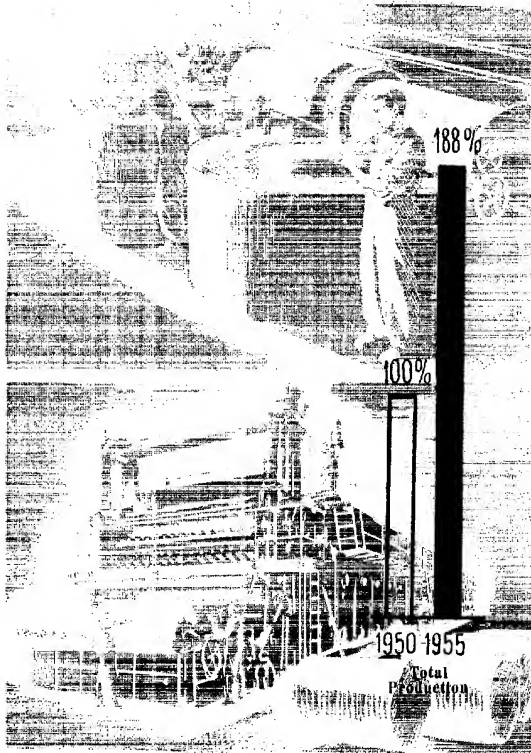
C H E M I C A L I N D U S T R Y



E L E C T R O T E C H N I C A L I N D U S T R Y



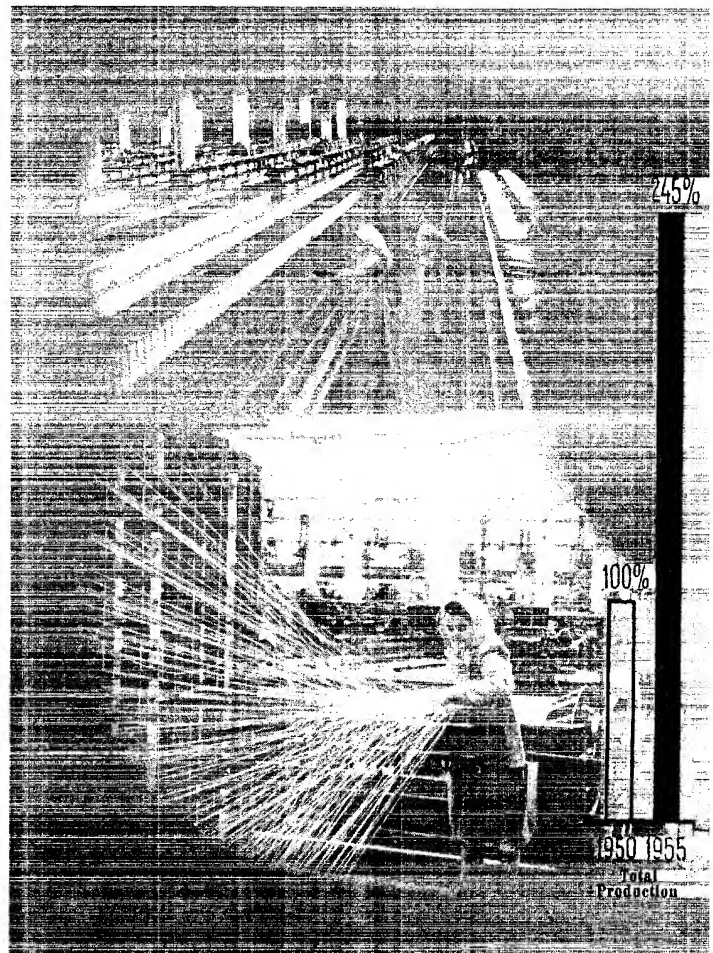
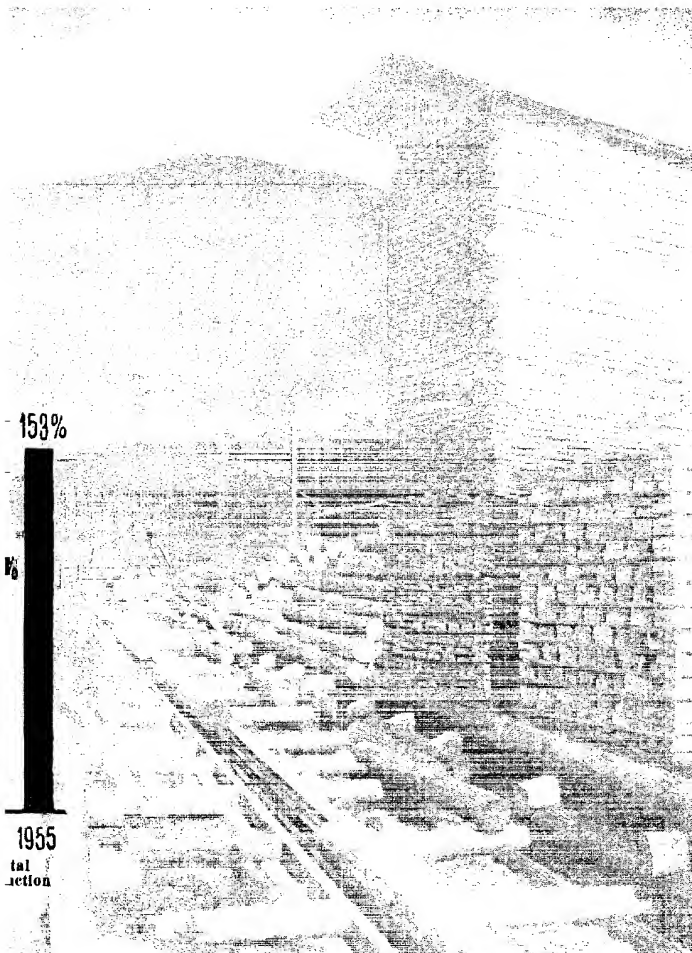
CELLULOSE AND PAPER INDUSTRY



cotton spinning-mills, two amalgamated mills for wool-processing, one amalgamated shoe-factory, two sugar factories etc, etc.

The light industry is thus entering a rapid development designed to bring about meeting the demand of consumption and creating available stocks for export. In this drive for making consumer goods needed by the working people in the Rumanian People's Republic, the light industry is considerably aided by the local industry belonging to the local organs of the State-power, the people's councils. Already under the two one-year plans, local industry marked important successes contributing to a remarkable extent toward meeting the needs of the local market in consumer goods. The 7,400 million lei invested in this industrial branch as well as the intensified turning into account of local resources, will bring about a considerable rise in the importance of local industry within the framework of the Five-Year Plan. Apart from local industry, cooperative artisans production performs also an important role in making consumer goods, and this production is scheduled to increase to the threefold, compared to 1956.

Socialist transformation of agriculture hangs on a whole series of factors and most of all on the mechanization of agriculture. To this effect, the number of machine and tractor depots will rise up to 428 and the stock of tractors up to 28,000. Proportionally with it, the number of all other agricultural machinery will also rise. The large number of machine and tractor depots will render possible a large-



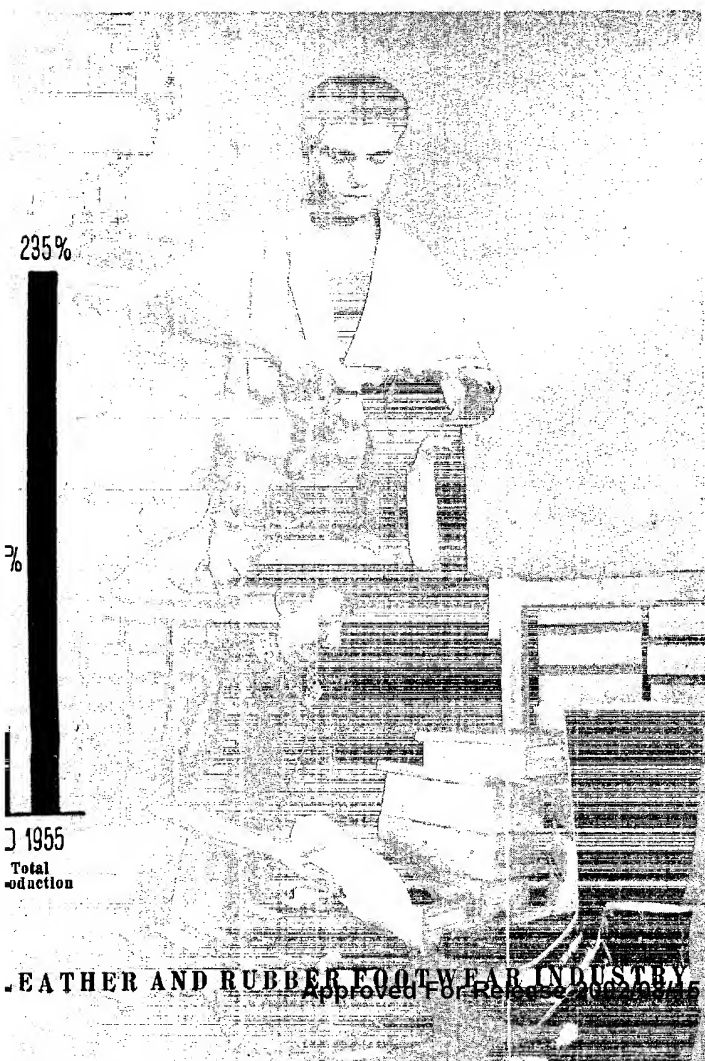
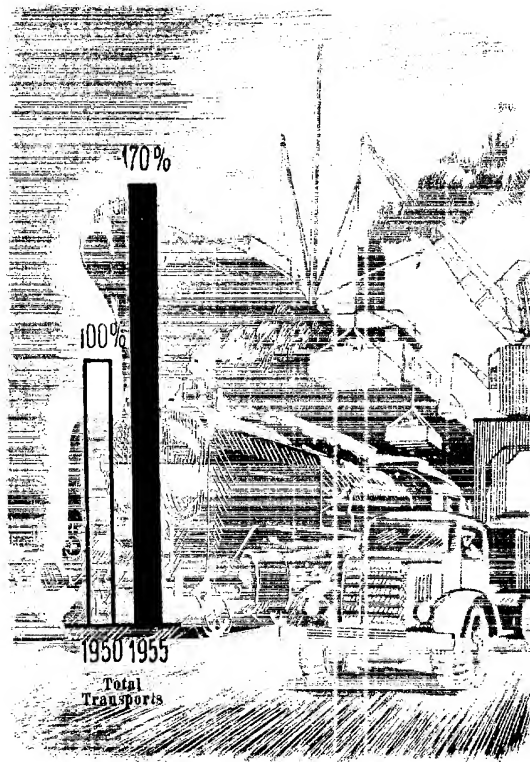
scale mechanization of agricultural work, in State and collective farms as well as in the farms of the associated peasant workers.

By agrotechnical measures, by the introduction of rational crop-rotation methods and by the utilization of chemical and natural fertilizers, average production per hectare will considerably rise.

According as agricultural production is rising, the live stock will also improve from both a quantitative and qualitative point of view. In 1955, we shall have 1,200,000 horses, 1,700,000 heads of cattle, 12,500,000 sheep and 4,500,000 pigs.

The rise in industrial and agricultural production and numbers of construction works carried out in this country necessitate a considerable rise in means of transport and an improvement in roads of communication. Under the first Five-Year Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic, rail, water and road transport will considerably develop. Goods circulation in 1955 will attain a level of 170 per cent compared to 1950. The electrification of the railway-line Câmpina-Stalin Town, the supply of another 9,750 goods-waggons to rail traffic, are only some of the achievements scheduled in the railway sector. If we add to this the intensification of water transport by the utilization of the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the works for rendering navigable the main rivers in this country, and if we further add the rise of motor-transport by 60 per cent, we get some idea about the forthcoming development of this sector of Rumanian economy.

T R A N S P O R T S



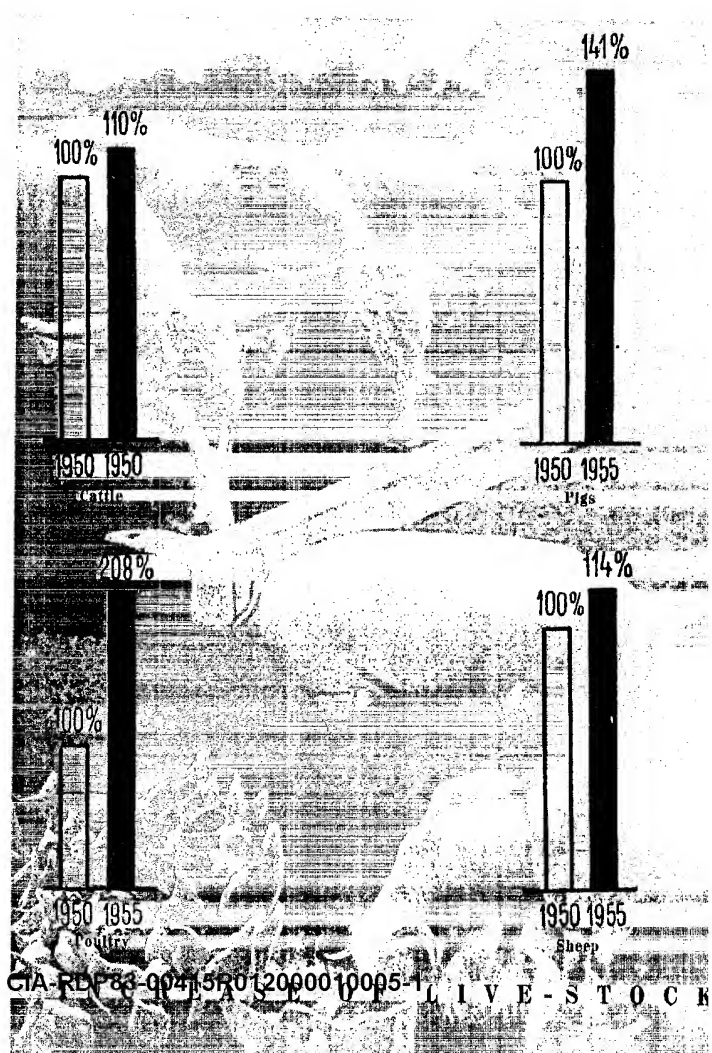
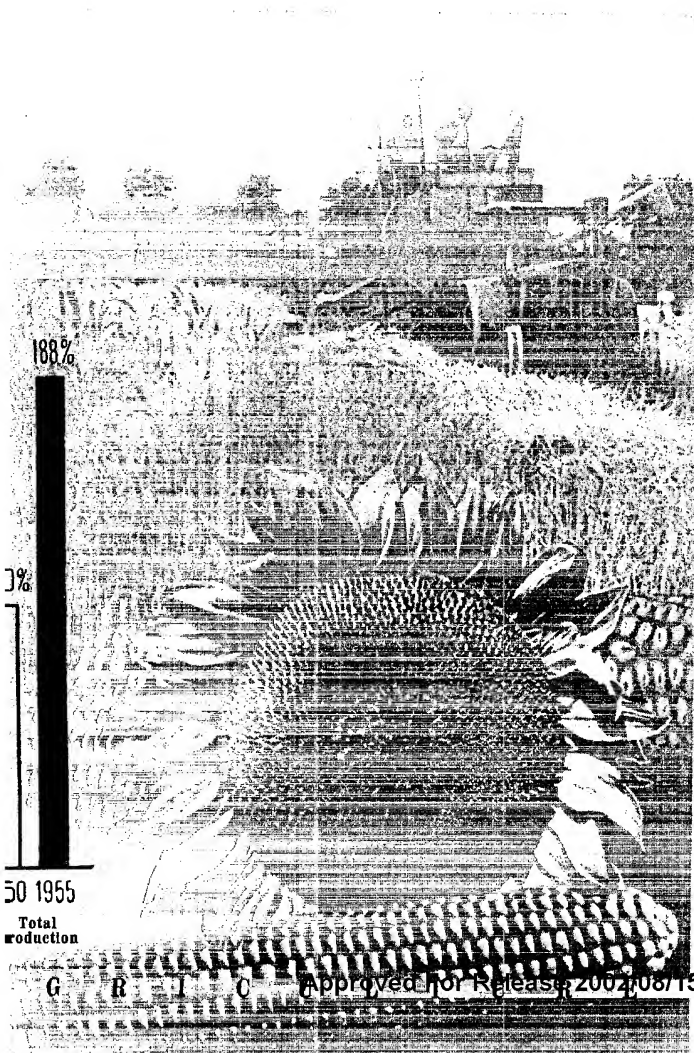
The rise in the production of light industry, and the policy of the Rumanian Workers' Party and of the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic toward raising the working people's standard of living, necessitate the intensification of goods circulation and distribution. This is why the Five-Year Plan stresses «the development and consolidation of socialist trade by extending State and cooperative trade and by fostering and extending the trade of collective farms and collective farmers». The implementation of this task, as well as the other measures designed to ensure the continuous growth of the material and cultural level of the working people (rise of the average wage, the policy of raising cadres, doing away with illiteracy and extending the educational system, the building of housing space for workers, the improvement of social assistance, the setting up of new cultural institutions etc., etc.) will bring about well-being and happiness for all the working people, all builders of Socialism.

At the end of the Five-Year Plan, there will be no more economically retrograde regions. Moldavia, South-Eastern Transylvania, the Maramureș, Dobroudja and Olte-

nia, regions once doomed by the bourgeois-big landlord regimes to economic and cultural backwardness, are awakening to new life by industrial prosperity and mechanized agriculture.

Apart from its momentous importance for the life of the Rumanian people, the first Five-Year Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic is also of great international importance by contributing towards strengthening the friendship with the Soviet Union, the aid of which is obvious to the Rumanian people every day in all achievements realized in this country. The Five-Year Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic means at the same time a consolidation and broadening of fraternal economic cooperation with the countries of People's Democracy, China, Korea, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania, Viet-Nam and the German Democratic Republic.

This is how the Five-Year Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic contributes to an important extent to the continuous consolidation of the front of peace, foiling the warlike plots of the imperialist trusts and of the reactionary governments steered by the latter.

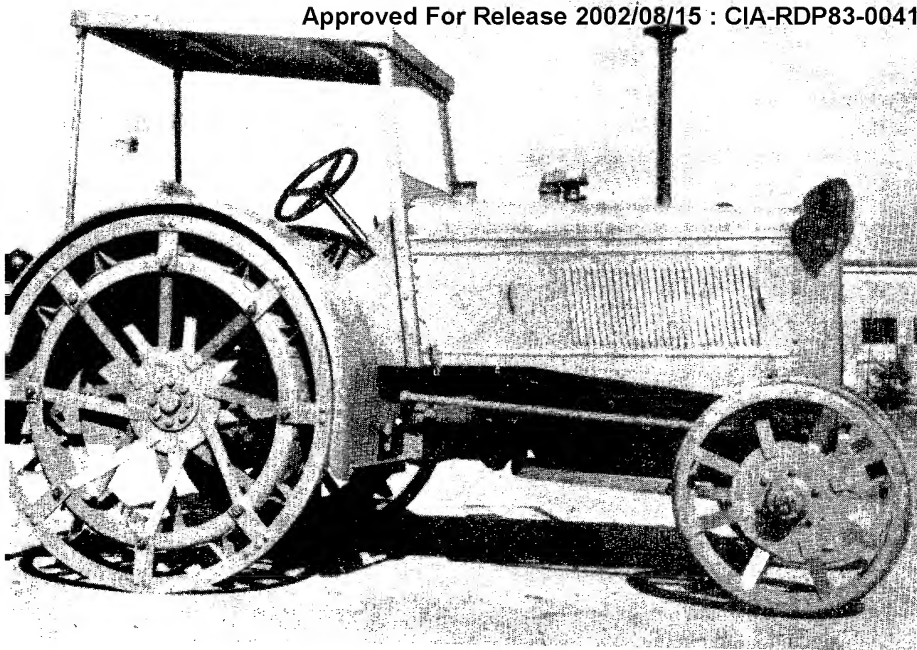




SCHEDULED FOR 1955:

- 800,000 TONS OF PIG IRON
- 1,252,000 TONS OF STEEL
- 828,000 TONS OF ROLLED PLATE

S T E E L A N D I R O N I N D U S T R Y



A tractor made in serial production by the industry of the Rumanian People's Republic

left the re-built factory. Production rose from month to month as a result of the higher technical level of manufacturing and the improvement in the qualification of workers and technicians. And still, the manufacture of tractors was carried out on a rather primitive line as the installations and premises were quite inconsistent with the development of the factory.

In 1948, the tractor factory was turned into a joint Rumanian Soviet stock company under the name of «Sovromtractor». Like the other joint companies of this country, «Sovromtractor» soon became one of the leading enterprises with an advanced technique and a raised productivity. The up-to-date installations received from the Soviet Union and the work of innovations carried on by technicians and workers resulted in the manufacture of the new type of tractor, the I.A.R. 23, with a raised tractor speed. The old-type tractor I.A.R. 22 became a road-tractor with rubber wheels.

Under the first Five-Year Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic, the manufacture of Rumanian tractors reached a new stage. During the first quarter of 1951, the Stalin-City factory set about making caterpillar tractors of the Soviet type K.D. 35.

As an interesting detail, the passing to the manufacture of the new tractor type was carried out without discontinuing production for a single day, a fact so far achieved only in two European factories: the Moscow Stalin Automobile Factory and The Kharcov Tractor Factory. This success of the «Sovromtractor» working collective was possible only by passing through an intermediary type of tractor S.R.T. 1, fitted with an engine K.D. 35 and the chassis of the tractor I.A.R. 23 as well as by fixing the diagram for the exchange of the machinery parallel with the production diagram.

THE «SOVROMTRACTOR» WORKS

THE few industrial enterprises of capitalist Rumania included an aircraft factory set up in 1927 at Braşov to make military planes within the framework of the war preparations against the Soviet Union.

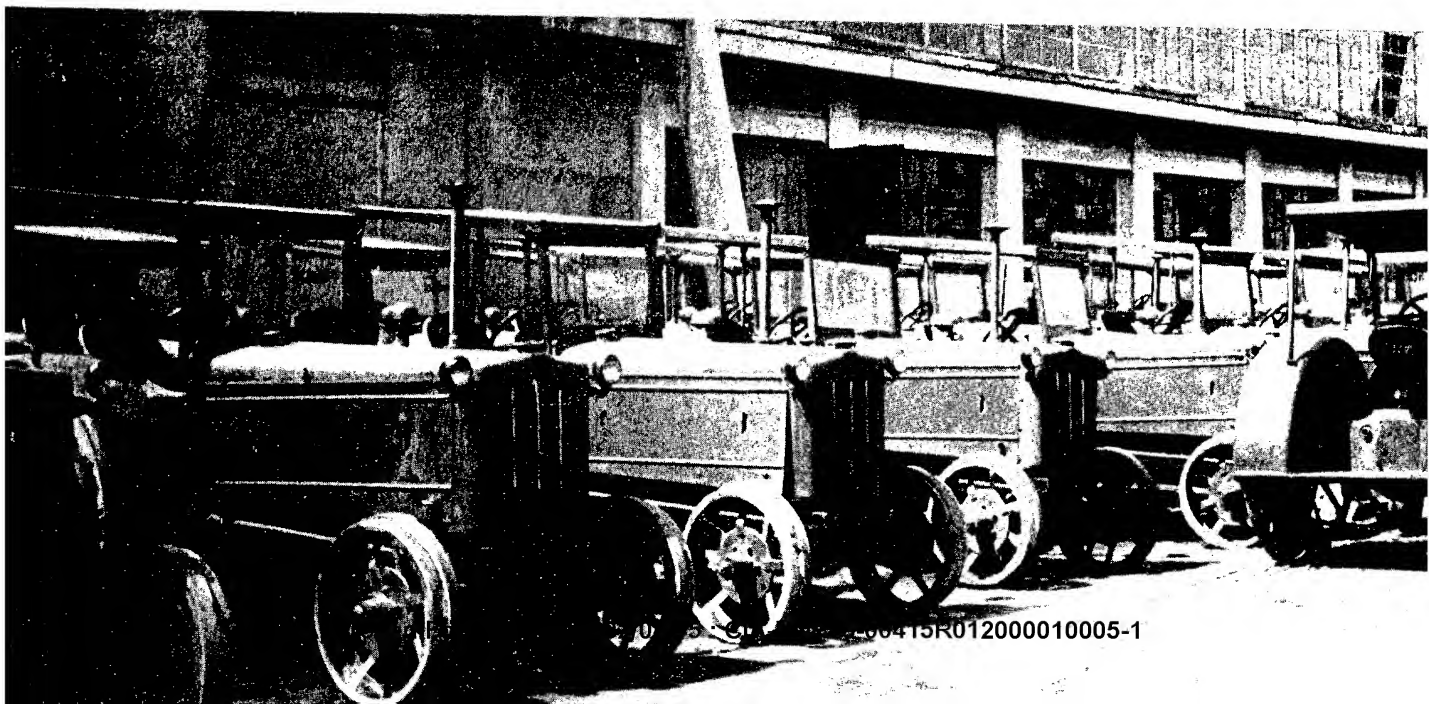
The Braşov I.A.R. aircraft factory was almost completely destroyed at the close of the second world war. Two airraids turned the buildings and part of the installations into ruins.

After August the 23d, 1944, when the problem of reconvertng war-time production into peace-time production and healing the wounds of the war, of rehabilitating and developing national economy arose, the necessity became manifest of

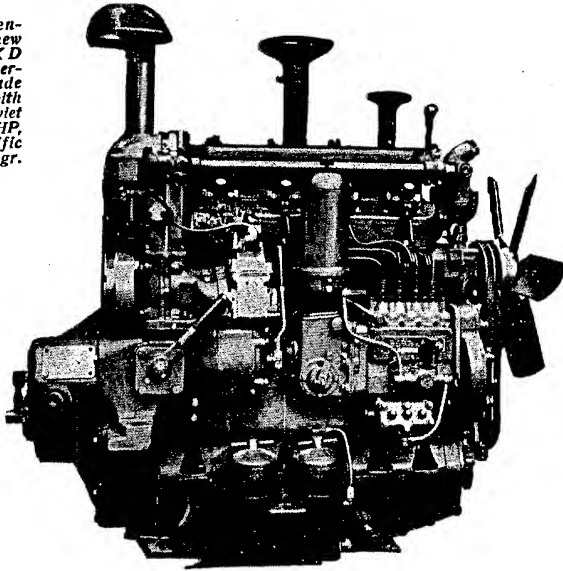
turning the former aircraft factory at the foot of the Tâmpa mountain into a tractor factory to be in a position to supply the agricultural machinery required by the development of agriculture.

It was for the first time that Rumania set itself the problem of manufacturing tractors. Despite all technical difficulties, the factory was rebuilt in ten months and installations were adapted to the needs of tractor manufacturing, thanks to the efforts made by the workers who were aware of the fact that the liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army was the dawn of a new and better life.

During 1945, the first series of I.A.R. tractors



Features of the engine of the new type of tractor KD 35, the first caterpillar tractor made in the R.P.R., with the aid of Soviet technicians. 37 HP, 1180 r/m, specific consumption 225 gr. per HP/h.

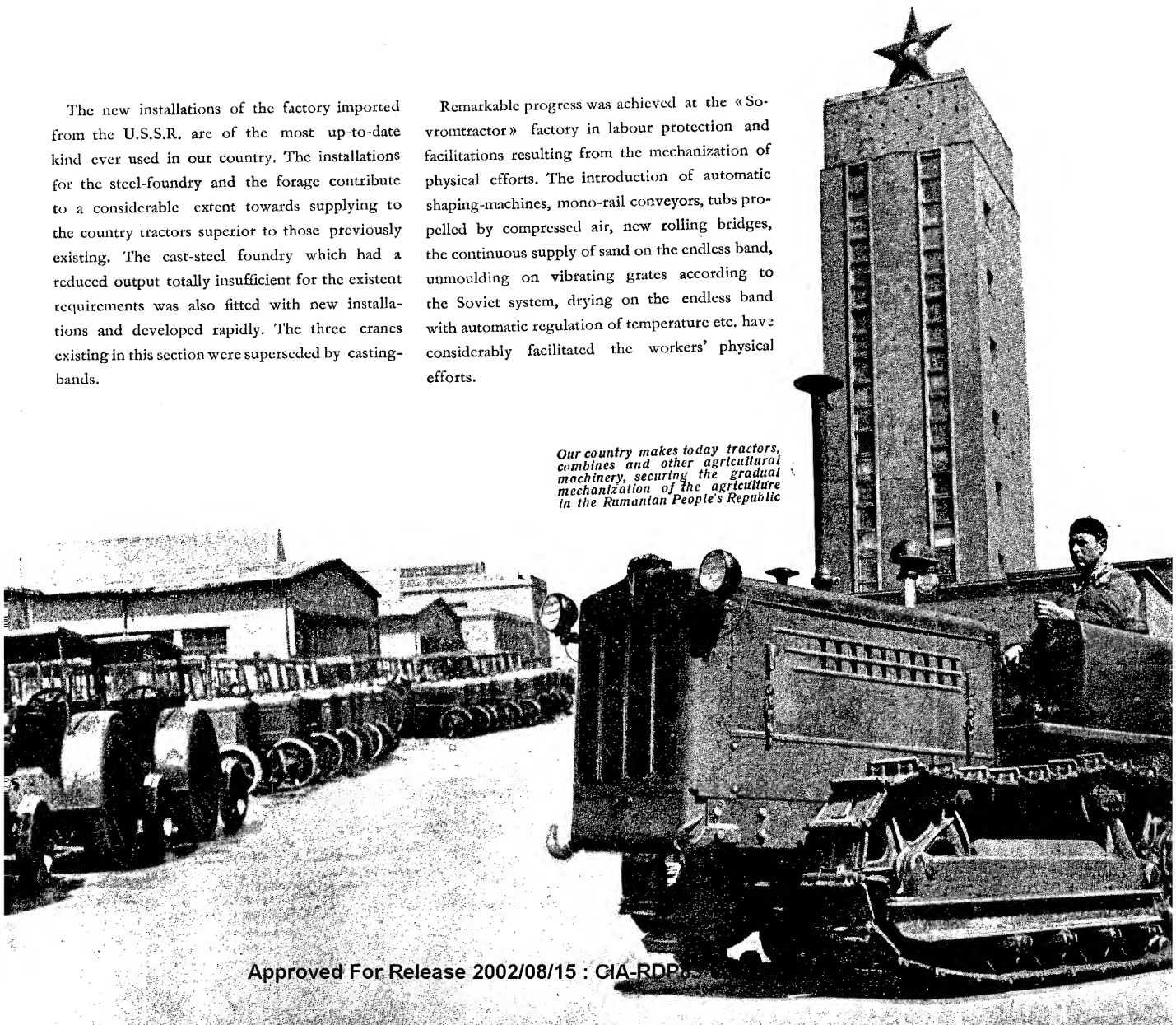


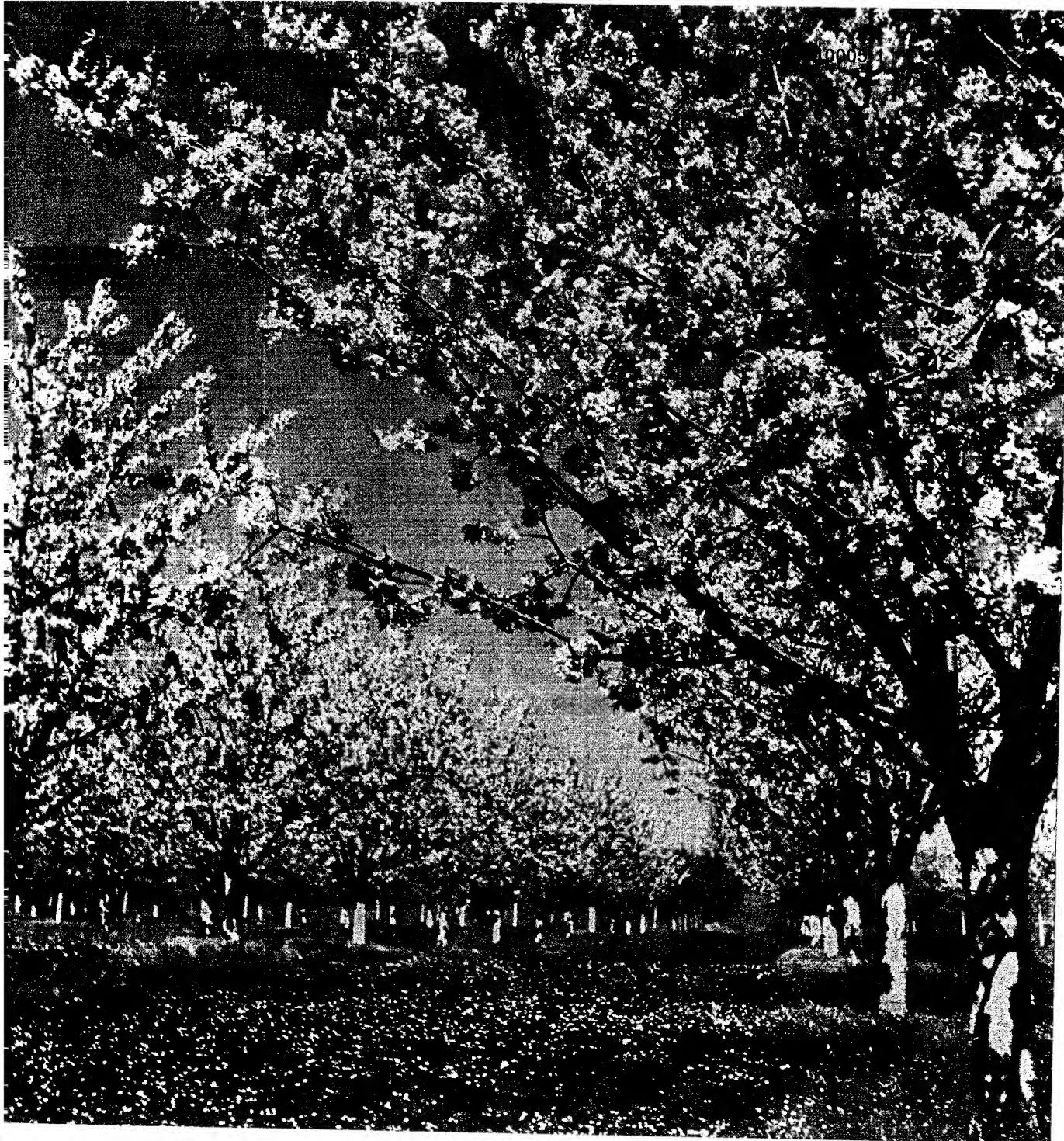
During the two one-year plans of the Rumanian People's Republic, the « Sovromtractor » works turned out over 7,000 tractors, number of motor compressors, motor pumps and sowing machines, contributing thus to a full extent toward the mechanization of our agriculture and its socialist transformation. The years of the Five-Year Plan will see a considerable growth in the number of tractors made by the factory. In 1955, 5,000 will be supplied to our fields, contributing to the flourishing of Rumanian agriculture.

The new installations of the factory imported from the U.S.S.R. are of the most up-to-date kind ever used in our country. The installations for the steel-foundry and the forage contribute to a considerable extent towards supplying to the country tractors superior to those previously existing. The cast-steel foundry which had a reduced output totally insufficient for the existent requirements was also fitted with new installations and developed rapidly. The three cranes existing in this section were superseded by casting-bands.

Remarkable progress was achieved at the « Sovromtractor » factory in labour protection and facilitations resulting from the mechanization of physical efforts. The introduction of automatic shaping-machines, mono-rail conveyors, tubs propelled by compressed air, new rolling bridges, the continuous supply of sand on the endless band, unmoulding on vibrating grates according to the Soviet system, drying on the endless band with automatic regulation of temperature etc. have considerably facilitated the workers' physical efforts.

Our country makes today tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery, securing the gradual mechanization of the agriculture in the Rumanian People's Republic





An orchard with early cherries

THE Rumanian People's Republic holds an outstanding rank in fruit production and is in a position to export big quantities of fresh, semi-manufactured and industrialized fruit, such as :

- dry fruit
- fresh fruit juice
- concentrated juice
- jam
- stewed fruit
- marmalade etc.

F R U I T

As to the chemical composition of our fruit it contains : sugar, nitrogenous substances, mineral substances and vitamins in large proportion.

As regards the content of sugar, fruit of the Rumanian People's Republic is classified as follows :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Grapes20 - 27 % | 6. Peaches9.6—13.5 % |
| 2. Plums14—17 % | 7. Pears8.8—12 % |
| 3. Cherries11.30—16 % | 8. Raspberries6.7—9 % |
| 4. Apples11—15.5 % | 9. Quinces7—8.7 % |
| 5. Apricots10.50—14.4 % | 10. Strawberries6.3—7.8 % |
| 11. Mahaleb cherries10—14 % | |

Grapes

Vine-culture has been practised in Rumania since time immemorial. Exceptional conditions of climate and soil foster a uniform and slow ripening of our grapes so as harmoniously to synthesise their main components and to get a special flavour and bouquet.

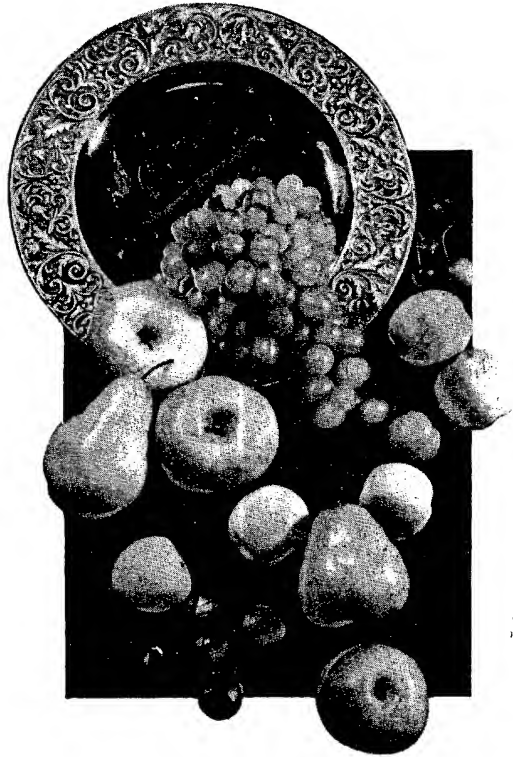
With the setting up of the regime of People's Democracy, vast areas of direct reproducers (hybrids) were superseded by select vines, which this year have been cultivated over an area by 15 per cent larger compared to 1944.

Moreover, new advanced agrotechnical methods for viniculture have been introduced. The State farms which manage most of the vineyards, have special technicians handling the application of these methods.

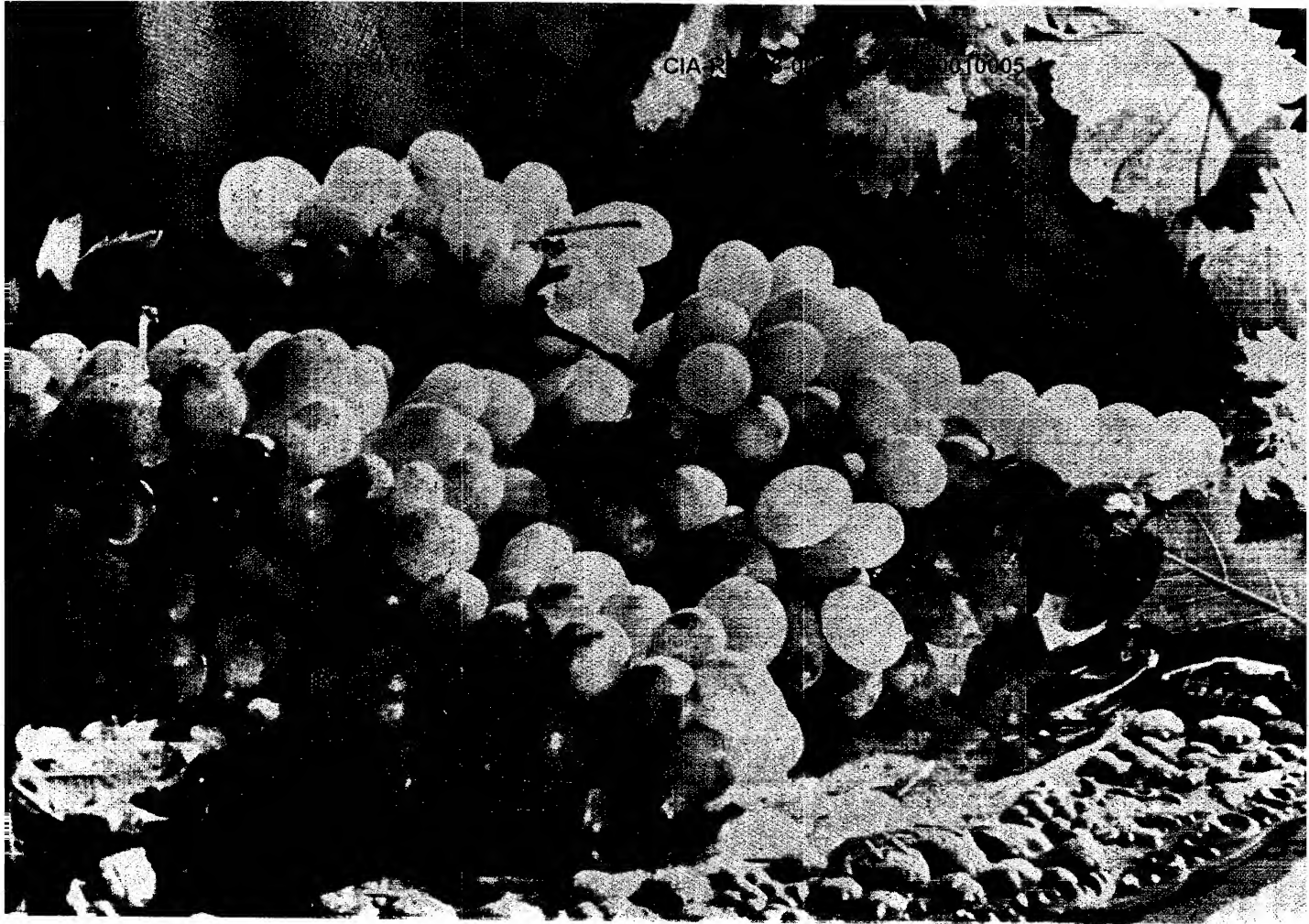
An immediate consequence has been the rise of export.

In 1950, the export rose by 100 per cent compared to 1949. This is partly due to conditions of delivery, packing and shipment in perfect keeping with export.

We have been exporting and are in a position to export large quantities of the following varieties :



*Sprinkling
of fruit-trees*



*Choise grapes
for export*

Afuz-Ali, very resistant to shipments of long duration. It grows in big clusters up to 2 kgs. The stones are big and oblong and the colour is greenish-golden.

Coarnă neagră, similarly resistant to shipment, aromatic, very attractive in aspect and having an appreciable content of sugar.

Hamburg-Muscadel, black colour, with a fine aroma.

Chasselas Doré, of a greenish colour, with a round grape and a thin skin.

From these kinds of grapes of excellent quality, we are making choice wines of superior quality by rational wine-production.

The shipment of grapes is ensured by special speedy trains.

As to packing, we are using beach-wood crates of 8—10 kgs capacity which render possible the shipment without pressing close together the fruit.

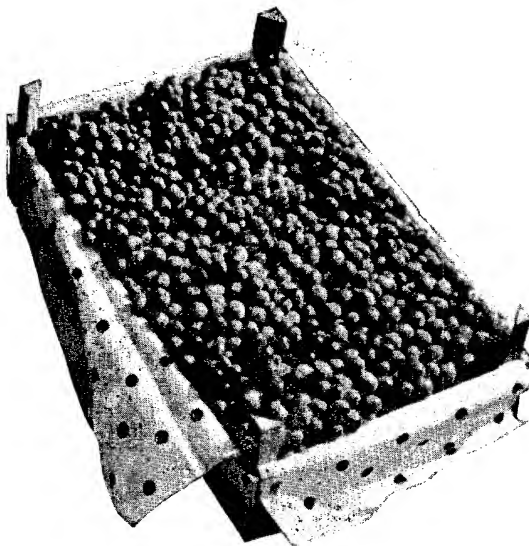
Apples

This kind of fruit is cultivated over large areas in hilly regions and in the Carpathian mountain valleys. The soil in the apple-growing regions is argillaceous or alluvial. For their aroma and excellent qualities, Rumanian apples are much in demand in many countries. We are exporting the following varieties :

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| • Jonathan | • Belle Fleur | • Boiken |
| • Sovary | • Stettiner | • London Pepping |
| • Parmen d'Or | • Belle de Boskoop | • Reinette de Canada |
| • Reinette Bauman | • Crețesti | • Reinette de Cassel |
| • Pătule | • Rosmarin | |

The above varieties are autumn and winter apples, and most of them resist till spring, being used in fresh state for consumption.

Apart from the above varieties, many sorts of summer and autumn apples are grown in the Rumanian People's Republic, which do not resist to storage and are consumed in fresh state immediately after their gathering or turned into apple-juice, cider, pulp or marmalade.



*Grapes packed
for export*

Pulp is also being made from autumn varieties with a higher concentration of sugar.

Thanks to the fine aroma of the apples and the normal proportion of sugar and acidity, our apple products are highly appreciated.

Plums

Of all orchards in the Rumanian People's Republic, the plum orchards occupy the largest area. Their fruit goes for most various use and is being consumed in fresh state, as table fruit and as preserved fruit such as dried plums, marmalade, stewed plums and « povidla » (magiun) etc.

Renowned drinks are also made from plums: Slibovitz and Tzuica. The regions most populated by plum-orchards are mountainous and hilly. This fruit is also grown in the plains, but plums from orchards in hill regions have the finest aroma and flavour.

Among the superior varieties we may mention:

Tuleu plums. These are plums used for the most varied purposes. In fresh state they are very much in demand on all foreign markets. For their aroma, size, sweetness, resistance to shipment and detachable stones, these plums are an export staple.

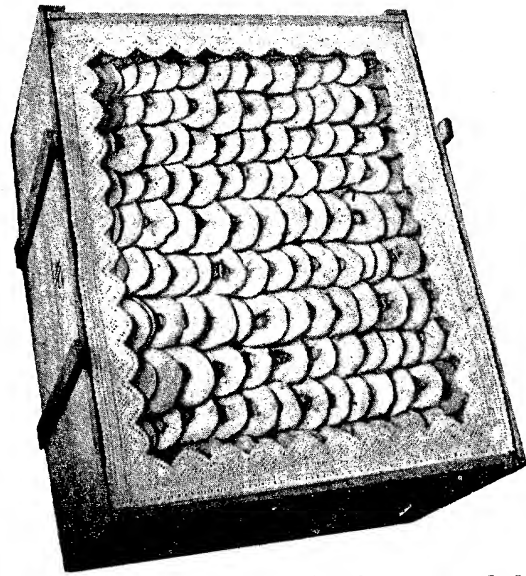
As the pulp is thick, resistant and easily detachable from the stone, it is very suitable for pulp-processing, drying, marmalade and tinned fruit etc.

Anna Späth. A large fruit with a fine aspect, choice aroma and flavour, an easily detachable stone, a rather large content of sugar, resisting transport. For all these qualities, this variety is much in demand as table fruit. It is also suitable for pulp-processing and drying. It is shipped in fresh state.

Bistritza plums for consumption in fresh state, are exported so and highly appreciated. Suitable for drying, pulp-processing and marmalade.

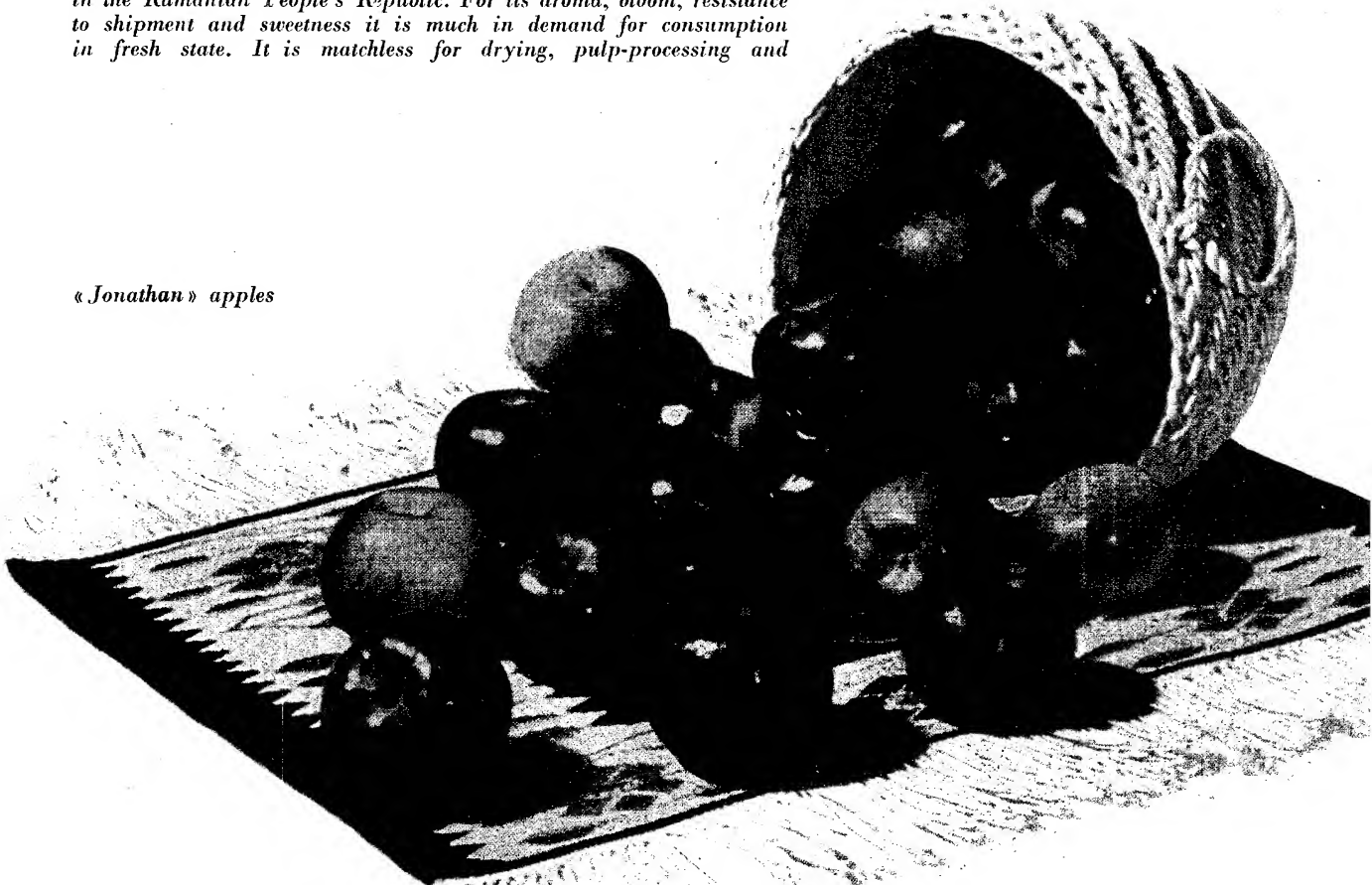
Prune d'Agen has the largest sugar concentration and is chiefly used for industrial purposes (marmalade and Tzuica brandy).

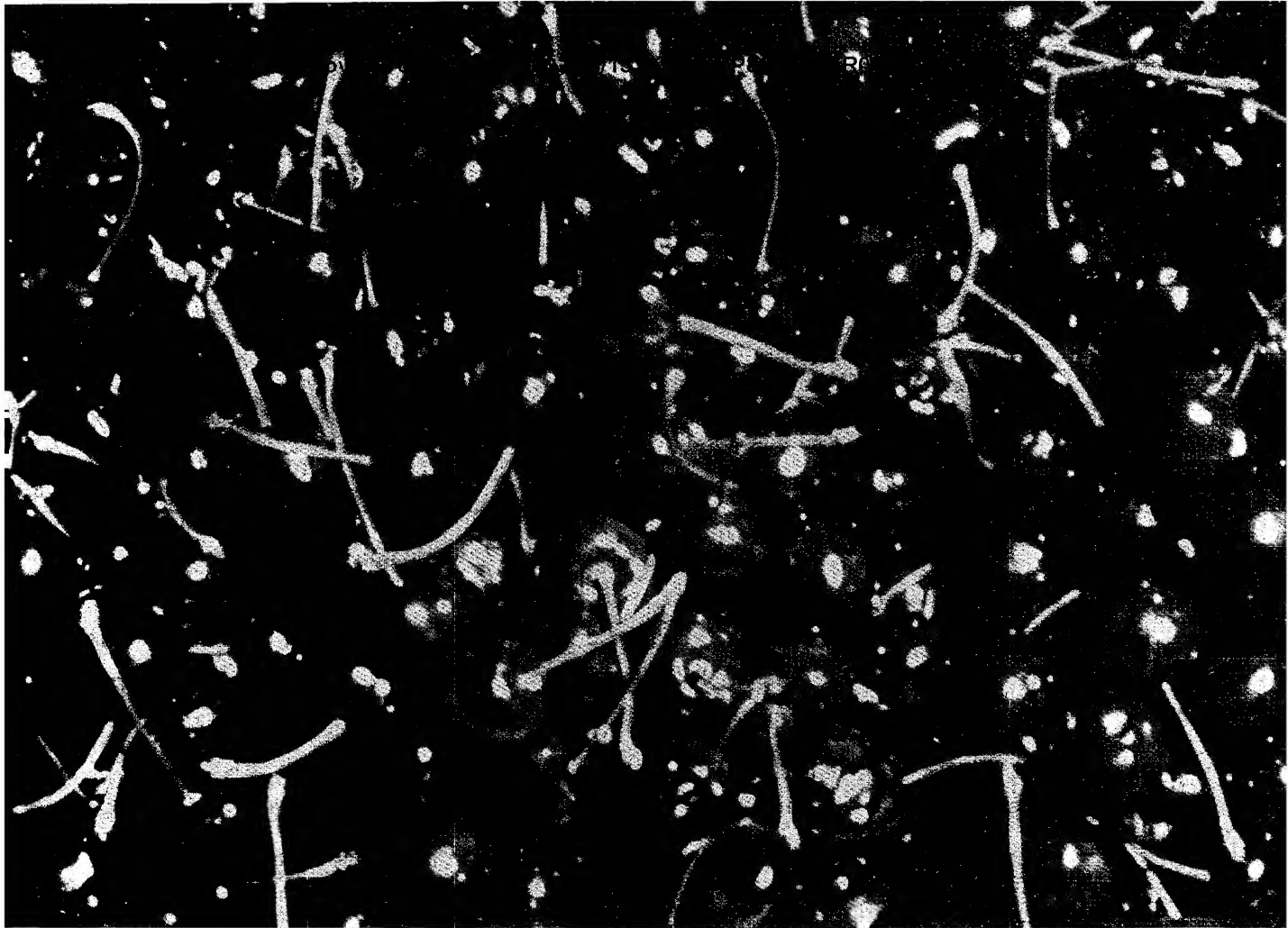
Prună vânătă (Blue Plum) is the variety most widely spread in the Rumanian People's Republic. For its aroma, bloom, resistance to shipment and sweetness it is much in demand for consumption in fresh state. It is matchless for drying, pulp-processing and



Dried apples packed in standard boxes

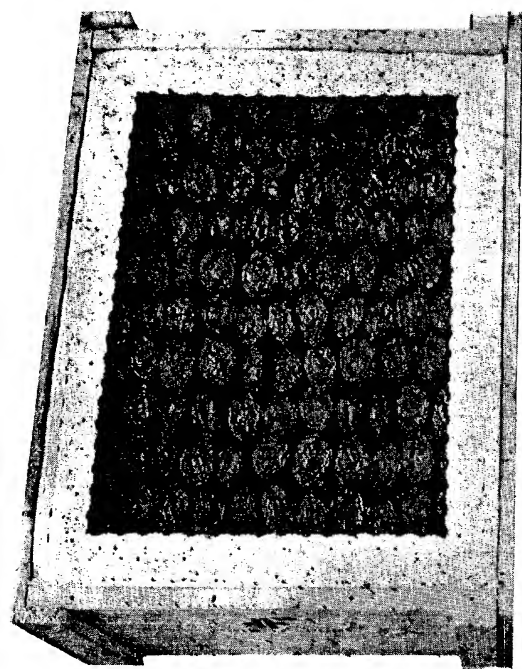
« Jonathan » apples





Select cherries

Dried plums



Slibovitz and Tzuica, the renowned drinks made in the Rumanian People's Republic. Most of the plum pulp and dry plums exported by the Rumanian People's Republic are made from this variety.

Apricots

Our apricot orchards cover vast areas in regions with a mild climate and a sandy, argillaceous or calcareous soil.

Thanks to the warm climate and to sandy and argillaceous soils in regions sheltered from winds, apricot growing in our country has strongly developed and the same is true for the export of this fruit in fresh state and processed into pulp and other industrial products such as marmalade, stewed fruit, jam and juice. For their fine aroma, pleasant flavour and sweetness, our apricots are much in demand.

The most important varieties are:

- *Falca Rosie* ● *Luisette* ● *Nancy apricots and others.*

Of late, dried apricots have become an important export item. For their quality, our apricots are suitable for and yield a dried product of great value. They are exported ever more in dried state.

Cherries

Being the earliest fruit, cherries are very much in demand on both home and foreign markets. The whole range of cherry varieties from those ripening in May to the varieties ripening late in July, results in the presence of this item on the markets two months ahead of other fruit.

The climate and the soil of the Rumanian People's Republic being very suitable, cherry-growing is widely spread. All vine-growing regions and all regions in the plains are littered with cherry orchards. The Rumanian People's Republic has large quantities available for export and foreign buyers will get here cherries of aromatic and fine flavour.



Choice Strawberries

Walnuts

All vineyards, hills and mountain valleys in this country grow also walnuts.

Walnuts belong to the most nutritious fruit, being exceedingly rich in fats, vitamins, proteinic substances and calories. For these reasons, our walnuts are much in demand everywhere. The Rumanian People's Republic exports large quantities of walnuts every year. They are resistant to transport, varied temperature and alteration. This is why our walnuts can be shipped over long distances under normal conditions, and are exported to remote countries.

Pears

On account of gradual ripening, sunlit soil and excellent qualities of the latter, our pears are renowned for their aroma. The vast areas planted with pear orchards enable our country to export larger and larger quantities of this fruit. Our pears are exported both in fresh state and as industrial products, such as : stewed pears, marmalade, jam and candied fruit, dried pears etc. The most important varieties grown in this country are the following :

- William Bon-Chrétien (a choice fruit highly in demand abroad)
- Duchesse d'Angoulême
- De Curé
- Beurré Napoléon
- Beurré Diel
- Doyenné d'hiver
- Beurré Bosc
- Louise-Bonne-d'Avranches etc.

Mahaleb cherries

One of the fruit-trees most characteristic of the climate and soil of the Rumanian People's Republic is the Mahaleb cherry-tree. This tree, very little pretentious, is found in the plains, in the neighbourhood of rivers and hillocks, in the foot-hills and mountain valleys.

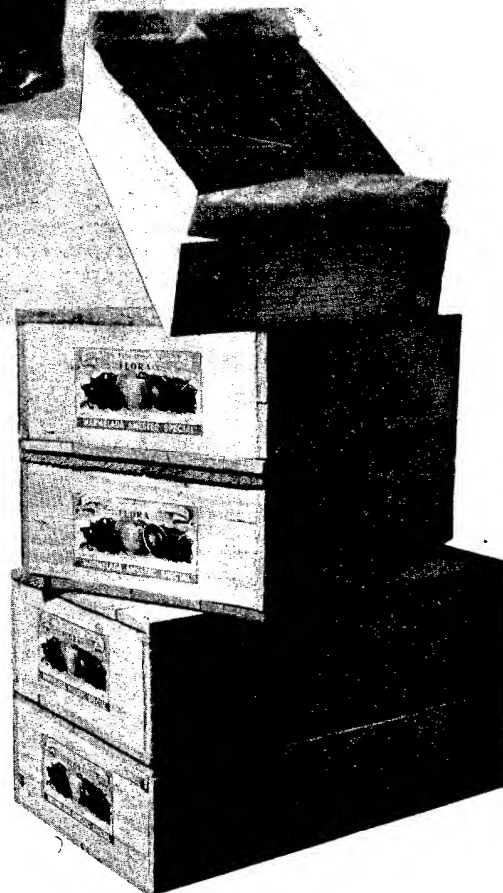
Walnuts are a Rumanian export staple





Fruit-processing into jam and marmalade is carried out in most up-to-date and hygienic vacuum installations

Marmalade packed in boxes



This is why the ripening time of this fruit is rather prolonged and renders possible the utilization of this fruit in both fresh and processed state (pulp, stewed fruit, marmalade and juice).

As a result of increasing demands from foreign markets, considerable quantities of Mahaleb pulp juice, have been exported of late. Concentrated juice made from Mahaleb cherries, processed in vacuum at low temperature, has an exceptional high nutritious and vitaminous value. This is why the export of concentrated Mahaleb juice as well as of apricot and raspberry juice is rapidly developing in the Rumanian People's Republic.

Pine strawberries and wood strawberries

We are exporting large quantities of pine strawberries and wood strawberries of the following varieties :

De Saxonia, a fruit very resistant to transport with a red, sweet and aromatic pulp.

Vilmorin, dark-red colour, succulent, pleasant flavour.

Rumanian tinned fruit is exported by the State Enterprise for Foreign Trade «Fructexport»



Noble Laxton a fruit of conic shape with round tip and red-dish-orange colour, very fragrant, sweetish-sour with a delicious flavour. They are shipped in refrigerated or chilled vans or by airmail upon request.

Raspberries

The export of raspberry pulp, jam, concentrated and fresh juice is rapidly developing. The processing of this fruit into concentrated juice holds a frontrank place.

Thanks to the up-to-date vacuum installations available in our country, there are increased possibilities for producing concentrated juice, the nutritious and vitaminous value of which remains unimpaired.

Fresh fruit juice being a very refreshing, hygienic and nutritious drink, it constitutes a highly important export item.

This juice is made in a purely mechanical way by sterilized filtration allowing a prolonged preservation of the fruit juice without fermentation. Its nutritious value is the same as that of fresh fruit.

For 1951, our foreign trade will have available for export important quantities of both concentrated and fresh fruit juice.



BLEACHING CLAY

THERE are in our country—in the Banat and in Transylvania, near Orșova and Hunedoara,—quarries from which people extract neither limestone nor sand, but a kind of clay of a yellowish-reddish colour, the so-called Bentonite, a ferro-silicate of aluminium. Hundreds of workers are busy at Tufane, Răzoare and other places incessantly digging this clay on the river-banks, loading it on railway-trucks and sending it to the Baia-Mare combine in the north-western part of this country. Here, after undergoing grinding, treating, washing, drying and again grinding, the yellowish-reddish clay, the Bentonite, is turned into activated bleaching clay, a raw material so badly needed in the edible oil and mineral oil industry and in petrol and oil refinery.

Animal coal has been superseded by bleaching clay

As early as the last century, people in our country, without any serious training in chemics, utilized already natural bleaching clay. It was first used for bleaching cloth. This was the first use of bleaching clay available in this country as early as 1880. But later on, it was observed, that some kinds of oils could be clarified by percolating them through a stratum of clay and most suitable for this purpose turned out to be the so-called bleaching clay. Very soon, all other clarifying methods for vegetal, animal and mineral oils were superseded by the use of bleaching clay. Until then, animal coal had been used, a rather weak decolorant, which turned out unthrifty, as it absorbs during the clarifying process a rather large amount, 10—25 per cent of the oil processed. This is how, for its superior qualities, bleaching clay superseded animal coal.

The processing power of bleaching clay is raised during the chemical process

During the last world war, most of the European countries were obliged to find new systems for purifying oils inasmuch as those known and utilized till then had become unavailable. The problem of a large-scale utilization of bleaching clay arose under these circumstances.

But clay of this kind, which was discovered in Europe, was of a minor quality, having a weak purifying capacity. This is why it had to be subjected to careful chemical processing to rise its bleaching action. And so it came, that activated bleaching clay was developed, different from the so far known natural bleaching clay. The chemical treatment of this clay, which is composed of silicates, alumina, iron traces, calcium and magnesium is effected by means of acids, washing away the soluble salts.

By these operations, hollows result inside the bleaching clay, increasing the power of absorption.

Notwithstanding the fact, that the raw material available in this country—the Bentonite—is of superior quality, possessing in its natural state a superior bleaching power, it is subjected to chemical processing, in order to raise the bleaching capacity.

The yellowish-reddish clay—the Bentonite—extracted in the regions of Orșova and Hunedoara, is carried to the

«Phoenix» factory of chemical products which belongs to the Baia Mare combine, to be processed into three kinds of activated bleaching clay. First the clay is ground in special mills. Then the composition ground in the mills is turned into a kind of silt. This silt is boiled with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid which activates the clay, washing off the salts. After completing this operation, the bleaching clay grows more porous and its absorbing surface extends. To eliminate the acids, the new composition is washed again. Then, the silt is dried until only a maximum of 3–5 per cent humidity is left.

The product is then ground and turned into activated bleaching clay in powder or grains according to use. Eventually the bleaching clay is chiefly composed of bioxide of silicium (SiO_2) apart from aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3), iron traces, magnesium oxide (MgO), calcium oxide (CaO).

Three kinds of bleaching clay: Sondafin, Vegetalin, and Granulin

If we accept as a truth that a good bleaching clay must be efficient with any kind of oil, it is no less true that the degree of efficacy of the clay and the results obtained in various uses are different as well.

To solve the problem how to use for any purpose the most suitable bleaching clay, three kinds of bleaching clay were developed. Their characteristics are based on the excellent properties of the raw material, the Bentonite, which is available in plenty in this country.

Sondafin—which is activated with sulphuric acid—is successfully used in the oil industry for refining lubricants and purifying various mineral oils, such as vaseline, paraffin, cersin and other oil products.

Vegetalin—activated with hydrochloric acid—is specially indicated for glycerides, oils and vegetal and animal fats, leaving no taste whatsoever in edible oils. It is pointed out, however, that bleaching clay has not only a bleaching effect on mineral oils, but extracts at the same time also asphalt from the oils, raising thereby their resistance during the time of utilization.

Granulin—activated bleaching clay made in grains instead of powder—possesses, apart from a high resistance against trituration, a large power of bleaching action. Thanks to these two qualities, granulin is suitable for any purpose and especially for the elimination of ethylenic components from cracked petrol—in petrol cracking as well as for purifying oils after filtration.

Bleaching clay is shipped in fourfold bags of sulphate paper. Upon special request it can also be supplied in paraffin paper bags.

Knowing that there are no standard methods for determining the bleaching power or the polymerization power, samples from current production are mailed upon request. In a like manner, samples are mailed for testing the goods supplied before shipping.

Please address orders and letters to the «Chimimport» Company, Bucharest, str. Ion Ghica nr. 3, sole authorized sales representative for bleaching clay.





RUMANIAN SERA AND VACCINES

THE pharmaceutical industry is one among the youngest industrial branches in the Rumanian People's Republic.

Prior to August 23d 1944, the day of Rumania's liberation from Antonescu's and Hitler's dictatorship, a liberation which was performed by the working class led by the Rumanian Communist Party thanks to the victorious advance of the liberating Soviet army, our country had been, as regards pharmaceutical products, merely a market for foreign firms and especially the German trust I. G. Farbenindustrie, which foiled any attempt towards setting up an indigenous chemical and pharmaceutical industry.

This is how, notwithstanding the favourable conditions existing for the production of medicines — as proved by numbers of foreign offers

for setting up pharmaceutical factories in our country — the health policy of the former regimes prevented the building of an autochthonous pharmaceutical industry.

What was called chemical and pharmaceutical «industry» in the past, was but a series of «laboratories for pharmaceutical specialties» which mostly limited their activity to bottling and tubing various mixtures or pills imported from abroad.

With a view to create a national industry of pharmaceutical products and solve the problem of sanitary assistance to the working people in our country, after the nationalization of laboratories, the Ministry of Health began steering and coordinating the production of pharmaceutical raw materials, medicinal plants and conditioned medicines, as well as the

Men of science in the R.P.R. contribute by their research-work to the continuous improvement of serum and vaccine production



macetual products will mark, in 1950, 204 per cent in tablets and pills, 190 per cent in solutions and syrups, 191 per cent in opotherapeutic extracts, 310 per cent in synthetic products and 148 per cent in phials.

Under the Five-Year Plan, apart from setting up a big complete factory for synthetic pharmaceutical products which will make in sufficient quantities sulphatiazol, manphanile, antipyrine, amidopyrine and barbituric, antisyphilitic, arsenic and antimalaric products and, apart from making in our country, DDT insecticide and approximately 35 new fine synthetic products, such as vitamin B. 1, vitamin P. P., archenal formosulphamide, progesteron, testosterone etc., we shall set up a pennicillin factory and a factory making medical instruments and appliances.

With a view to ensure our independence in the field of pharmaceutical products it has turned out necessary to turn into account existing medicinal plants, animal glands and purifying organic substances of technical quality supplied by the chemical industry, as well as organic medicinal raw materials. As a result of these realizations we are now able to make the following sera and vaccines on an industrial scale:



import and distribution of pharmaceutical products in keeping with the great tasks set under our health-plan. This is why we set about organizing and developing the pharmaceutical industry in the Rumanian People's Republic of both medicinal raw materials of animal, vegetal and synthetic origin, as well as of finished products. We have thus placed at the disposal of the working people medicines of excellent quality in sufficient quantity and at sensibly reduced prices.

One by one the following problems were solved:

- Regrouping in a few large enterprises the laboratories of reduced productivity.
- Reorganizing and pooling their equipment and technical cadres.
- Sorting and standardizing pharmaceutical specialties.
- Organizing the production of medicinal raw materials, in laying the stress on synthetic products.
- Organizing the qualitative, chemical, biological and clinical control of pharmaceutical products.
- Organizing records for production and productive capacity.
- Setting up a central technical organ, which is to work jointly with the Institute for Pharmaceutical Research, the Institute for Endocrinology and the Institute for Pharmacology toward a continuous qualitative improvement of the products. As a result of these measures and the setting up of units producing raw materials, units producing tinctures and vegetal extracts, units producing synthetic (anorganic) products and purifying organic products and specialized units for conditioning pharmaceutical products, our pharmaceutical industry has today at its disposal, instead of the former small laboratories, many factories the production of which is steadily increasing.

As an intrinsic part of our people's struggle for building Socialism and toward raising the health level of the masses, our first Five-Year Plan opens huge prospects to the State pharmaceutical industry.

For instance, the total value of production is almost to double, compared to 1950. The quantitative improvement in the most important phar-

Anatoxines. Anatoxines against diphteria, tetanos, scarlet-fever and staphilococci.

Vaccines. Vaccines against paratyphoide and typhoide, against tussis convulsiva, rabies, B.C.G., variola, spotted fever, polymicrobial vaccine, vaccine against cholera etc.

Therapeutical sera. Sera against tetanos, diphteria, scarlet fever, anthrax, dysenteria, gangrene, peritonitis, botulism.

Antigens for the diagnosis of Syphilis. Bordet, Githochol, Meinicke, Frei, and Kahn antigens.

Biological products for diagnosis. Alcohol suspension proteus X 19, alcohol suspension typhous-paratyphous A and paratyphous B., formyl suspension typhous, paratyphous A and paratyphous B, haemolitic serum, diluted crude tuberculin, precipitant antiom serum, tularin, toxin and reagents for intradermoreactions Schick and Dick.

The characteristics of these preparations are: Typhoide and paratyphoide vaccine, prepared after the Kollie method, with two milliards germs per cubic centimeter, comprising selected specimens of typhoide from epidemics at home and abroad and including an important proportion of antigen Vi.

Vaccine against tussis convulsiva, prepared with two different concentrations of germs. Prophylactic vaccine against tussis con-

vulsiva comprising ten milliards per cubic centimeter and curative vaccines with one milliard germs per cubic centimeter.

Vaccine B. C. G. A suspension of living tuberculosis germs of the cattle type devoid of virulents and non-tuberculous, as a result of their prolonged passing through billous media. Being a living vaccine, it can be used only in fresh state. Administering of vaccine B.C.G. prepared by the Institute D. I. Cantacuzino only percutaneous; it results in the appearance of tuberculinic allergy after one-two months in 95 per cent cases of vaccination.

Anti-variolic vaccine, prepared from emulsion of vaccine pulp results in the appearance of pustules in a dilution of 1/1000 and without a secondary pathogenous microbial flora.

Vaccine against spotted-fever, prepared after the Cox method.

Polymicrobial vaccine Delbet is a mixture of equal parts of streptococic, staphylococic cultures and piacinic germs treated with phenol and killed by heating them for two hours at 66 degrees. The vaccine is used in pelvi-peritonitic affections and gives satisfactory results.

Vaccine against cholera is a suspension containing approximately three milliards of cholera vibrions per cubic centimeter killed by heat. In preparing the vaccine, specimens are used with universally recognized antigenous action and isolated from endemo-epidemic regions all over the world, (types Inaba, Ogawa, El Tor and Hikogima).

Therapeutical sera are in general horse sera obtained from immunized horses.

Anti-tetanic serum, obtained by immunizing horses with tetanic anatoxin, is supplied in phials of 3,000, 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000 units.

Anti-diphtheric serum, obtained by inoculating horses with diphtheric anatoxin and diphtheric toxin, is supplied in phials of 2,500, 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000 units.

Serum against scarlet fever, prepared by immunizing horses with various streptococic, haemolytic toxins isolated at home and abroad.

Anti-dysenteric serum, prepared by inoculating horses with exo-toxin (filtrated cultures) and endo-toxin (entero-toxin suspension of microbes in physiological serum, living or killed). The microbial specimens serving for this inoculation belong to the types Schiga, Flexner, Strong etc., isolated either at home or abroad.

Anti-dysenteric serum is supplied in phials of 20 cubic centimeters comprising at least 4,000 international antitoxic units.

Anti-gangrenous serum is a polyvalent serum obtained from mixing the following sera: monovalent serum, anti-perfringen, O. Septicum, O. Oedematisans, O. Histoliticum. The mixture is prepared as follows: 5 parts serum anti-perfringens, 2 parts septic anti-vibron and one part anti-histolitic.

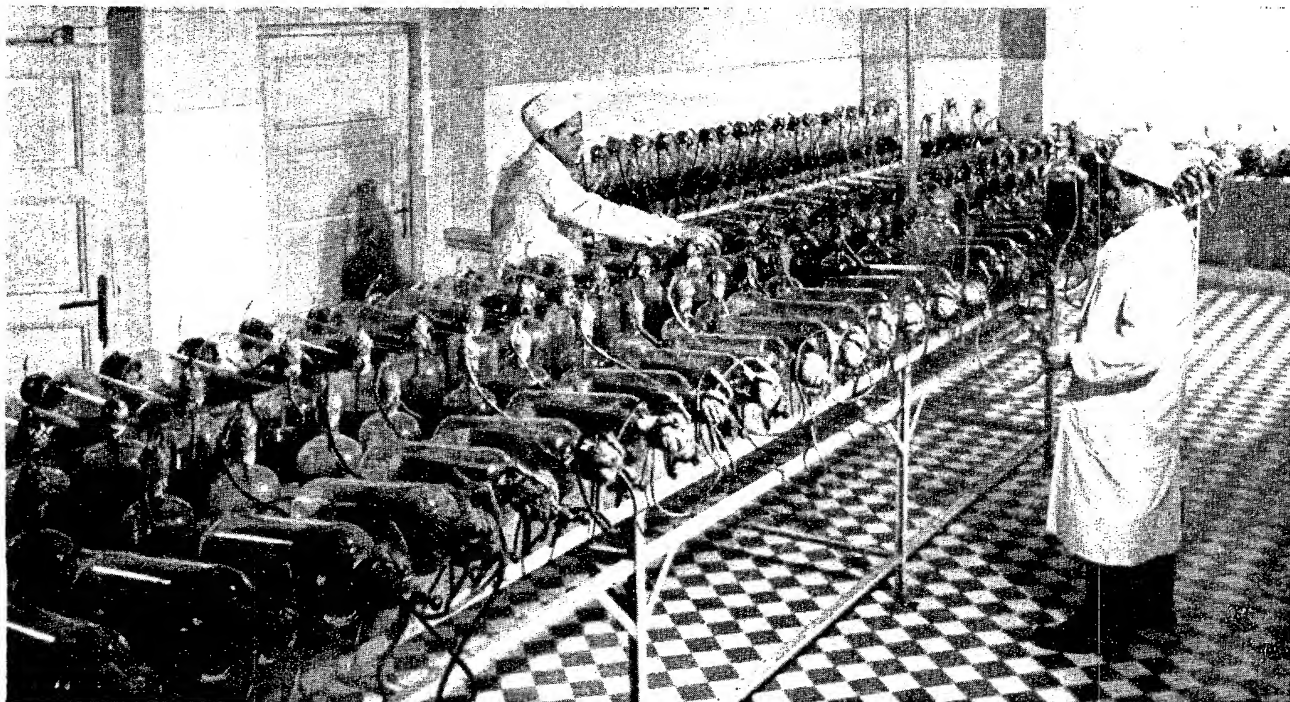


Blood-coagulation and extraction of sera.

As to Bordet, Citochol, Meinike and Kahn antigens, a simultaneous examination made parallelly with other similar products by a commission of the Ministry of Health which included specialists from all university centres in this country proved the superiority of the indigenous antigens as regards specificity and sensibility.

With a view to testing their quality, all these products are subjected to a treble control: of the respective section preparing them, the control service of the special scientific institute and the control service of the Ministry of Health in the Rumanian People's Republic. This thorough control safeguards the therapeutical quality of our pharmaceutical products, which are daily more in demand on the international markets.

Packed under the best conditions, the sera and vaccines produced in the Rumanian People's Republic are exported by «Chimimport», State Company for Foreign Trade which guarantees delivery in quantity and quality as specified.



Blood extraction for preparing sera

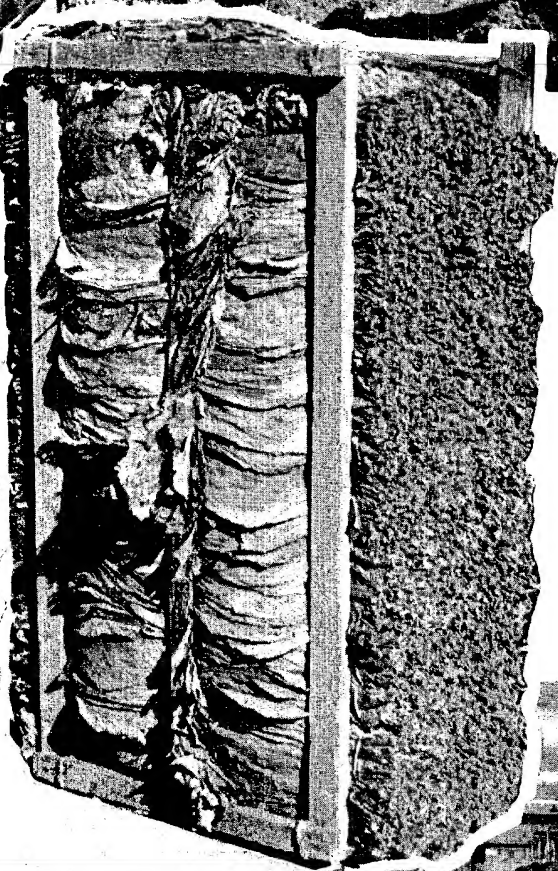


RUMANIAN TOBACCO

THE Rumanian tobaccos are well-known on world markets ; as regards their colour, flavour, consistency and elasticity of the leaves, they may be compared to every oriental tobaccos.

The most important varieties of tobacco growing in our country are: Yacka (Drăgășani region), Molovata, Ghimpați, Ialomița, Banat, Virginia and Satmarcan.

Among these tobaccos, Yacka, Molovata and Ghimpați number among the superior qualities; they have small leaves of a colour ranging between light yellow-orange and reddish. These tobaccos, blended with other sorts, have the fine flavour and colour of cigarette tobacco.



The vast tobacco-plantations in our country yield rich crops of excellent quality every year

The industrial fermentation of tobacco is carried out by means of most up-to-date air-conditioning installations





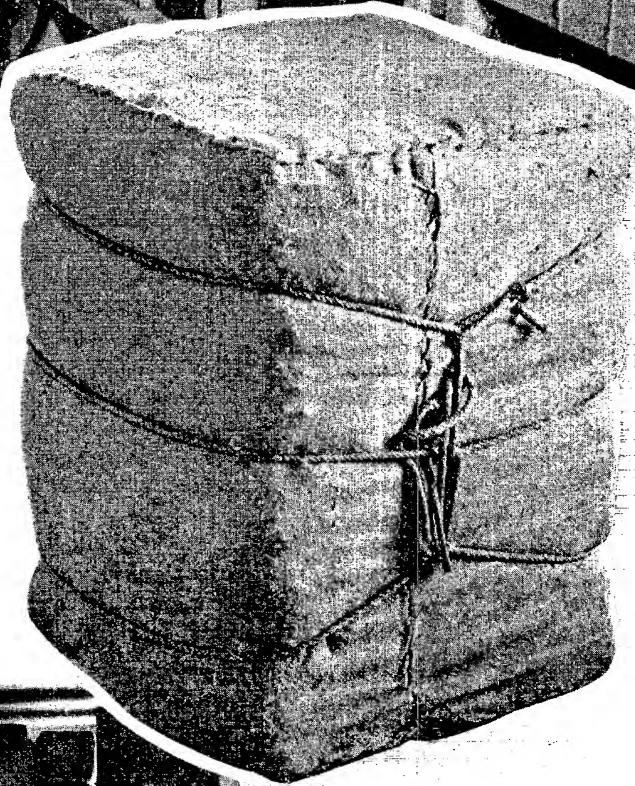
The Molovata tobacco is chiefly grown in the hilly regions of Moldavia and the Ghimpați tobacco in the regions Ilfov and Teleorman.

In the Bărăgan region, Ialomița tobacco is grown over vast areas. It has large leaves of great elasticity and a specific flavour and turns out excellent in various blends of tobacco.

Tobacco of the Banat description is grown in the Timișoara and Arad regions; it has medium-size leaves and a flavour and consistency similar to Ialomița tobacco.

The tobacco cultivated all over the Mureș region has big, elastic leaves of excellent flavour. In the region between Valea lui Mihai and Satu-Mare, Satmarean tobacco is grown. It has very large and elastic leaves of a reddish-brown colour. While the other tobaccos are chiefly used for tobacco blends in cigarette manufacture, Satmarean tobacco is used for cigars.

All Rumanian tobaccos have a rich content of alkaloids. These tobaccos are processed in bundles. Although this



Tobacco-leaves undergoing the drying-process



Tobacco stored in bales



The dust-exhaustor and the hall with the cigarette-processing machines

The cigarettes are conveyed to the packing in special frames

manipulation is rather expensive, it presents the advantage that the tobacco can be selected leaf by leaf, eliminating leaves attacked by any pest or mould and, what is more, selection can be effected according to well distinguished colours.

Most of the Rumanian tobaccos are treated by natural fermentation and the superior tobaccos (Molovata, and Ghimpați A¹) according to the «Başibagli» method (the tobacco undergoes fermentation in small bales of 20 kgs each).

Where the climate and the consistency and size of the leaves exclude natural fermentation on account of the great amount of moisture contained in the leaves, the fermentation is effected in the industrial way.

Three big factories in this country handle the fermenting of tobacco: Urziceni, Arad and Ocna Mureşului.

Tobaccos industrially fermented, compared to those naturally fermented, present the advantage that their colour is uniform and mould is absolutely excluded, without impairing or diminishing the flavour. After the fermentation, the tobacco is packed in brand-new hemp cloth, in barrels weighing 20—80 kgs according to quality.

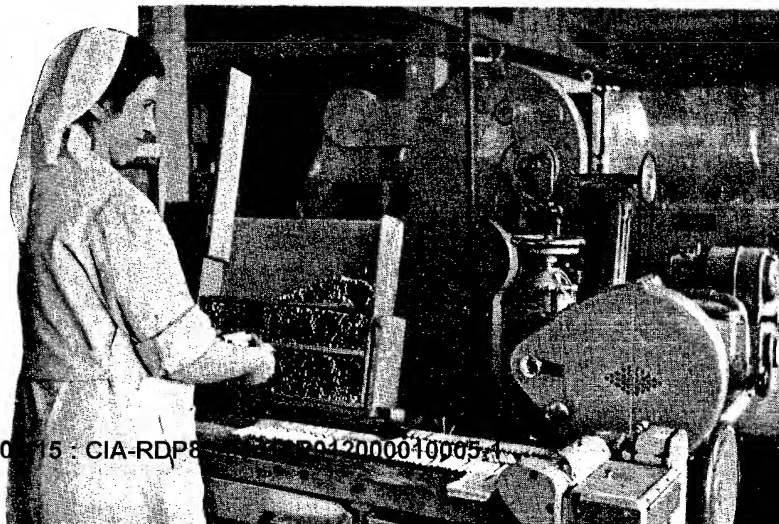
Rumanian tobaccos are used for making: cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, lye, and for extracting nicotine. For cigarette manufacture, the Bucharest, Cluj, Jassy, Timişoara, Tg.-Jiu, R.-Sărat and Sfântu-Gheorghe tobacco-factories have been equipped with most up-to-date machinery.

The production capacity of these factories is very high indeed.

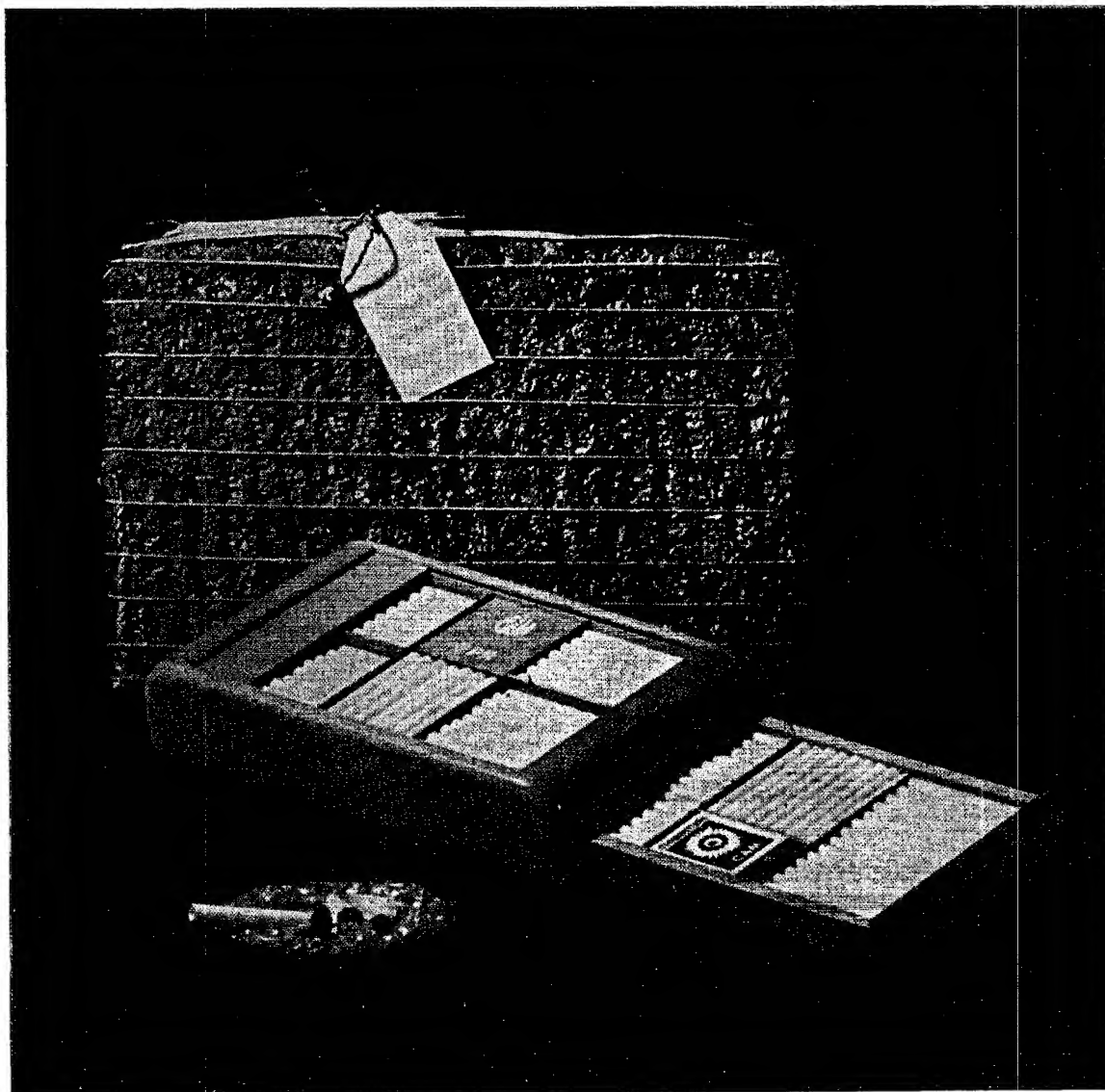
By setting up State and collective farms specialized in the cultivation of tobacco, the quality and assortment of Rumanian tobacco will surely gain.

By their natural qualities and their careful processing and fermentation, our tobaccos have gained large and safe markets.

Please address orders to the «Românoexport» Company, Bucureşti, Bul. Gen. Magheru Nr. 1.



*Workwoman tending
Approved For Release 2002/07/15 : CIA-RDP80-0042000010005-1
cigarette machine*



*The State Enterprise for «Românoexport»
guarantees the quality of the tobacco and
cigarettes exported by it*

*The various sorts of cigarettes
made in the Rumanian People's
Republic suit every taste*





Automatic milking and milk-collecting in air-tight cans

RUMANIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS

A very favourable climate, the flora of the pastures in the Carpathian mountains and the plains (a first pre-requisite for the development of cattle and sheep growing), the continuous improvement of breeds by imports, and the growing industrialization with a view to a most satisfactory utilization, are the pre-conditions for an active export-trade in Rumanian dairy products, which are ever more appreciated on the world markets.



Indeed, the Rumanian production of dairy products is not limited to brands of the international type, but offers also on the world market characteristically Rumanian products of excellent quality and attractive make-up.

It deserves mention that as an immediate outcome of the nationalization of means of production, the former units in this sector have been concentrated into large and modern production units.

Rumanian cheeses are made in two large categories:

a) cow-cheese; b) sheep-cheese.

Both kinds of cheese are subjected to maturing (fermentation). It must be pointed out, that their content of fat is of at least 45 per cent, placing them among the most valuable international products.

The Rumanian dairy production is in a position to meet the demands of great markets of buyers, both in the East and the West. It is a well-known fact that taste as regards dairy products is rather different with consumers. The Orient is more interested in sheep dairy products (specially prepared), while the Occident prefers the standard brands of cow cheese.

The most important dairy products available for export in Rumania are:

- Butter (both cow-butter and molten sheep-butter),
- Gruyère (Emmental cheese),
- Molten cheese,
- Caşcaval (known also as «Fromage Balkan» made from sheep cheese),
- «Brânza albă» (made from sheep-cheese, pickled)

Apart from these main brands, all specialties of the world market (Trappist, Gouda, Edam, Bel-Paese, Romadur, Camembert, etc., made from cow cheese, or Liptauer, Roquefort, etc., made from sheep-cheese).

We are giving below some technical indications on the most important Rumanian dairy products available for export.

Cow-butter. It is made from pasteurized cream of fresh cow-milk. Rumanian butter is clean, unaltered, and its transversal section presents a uniform structure. Its chemical composition is in keeping with best international standards: 83 per cent fat, 15 per cent water at the most, and 2 per cent other than fatty substances. As to salt, it does not exceed a normal content of 0.08 per cent.

As an important feature, Rumanian butter is not treated with chemical aromatic substances (Dyacetyl and the like) and does not contain foreign fatty substances, such as: beef-suet, vegetal fats etc.

As to packing, it is most attractive; the butter is shipped in fir-wood boxes, well-lined with parchment paper, and wrapped with iron straps. Standard weight 25 kgs. There is also another special and very practical packing (which could be seen in the Rumanian pavilions of the international sample fairs in 1950) in parcels of 200 grs. 500 grs. and 1 kg.

Sheep cheese. This special product destined especially for the Oriental market is made from creamed milk obtained by cheese-pressing.

It is further made from the fat resulting from cheese prepared for Caşcaval. This product is made only in a molten state. With its satisfactory chemical composition



Pasteurization by means of high-capacity equipment

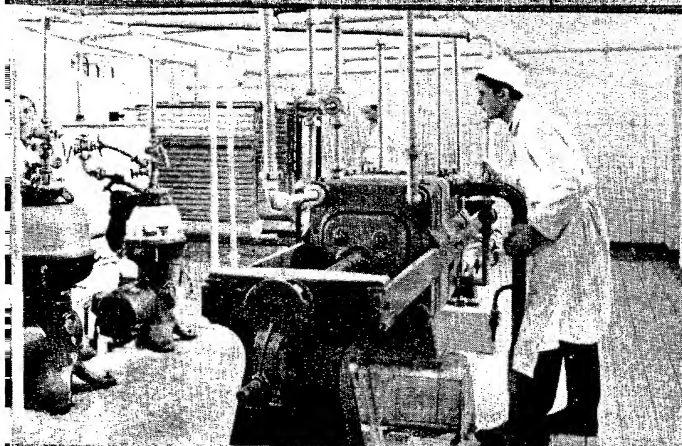
(content of water 1 per cent and salt 2 per cent), its solid metall-packing in tin containers of 20—25 kgs, this Rumanian product has been successfully introduced on Oriental markets.

Swiss Cheese. This is one of the most pretentious products by being a standard brand of the world dairy trade. This is why most-careful attention of our special industry is concentrated on obtaining a first class world

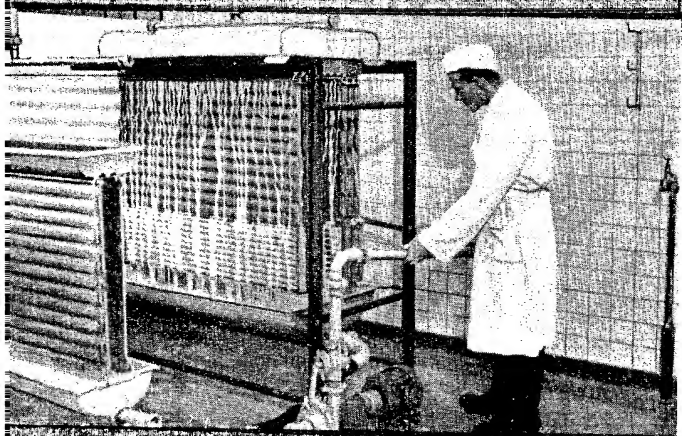




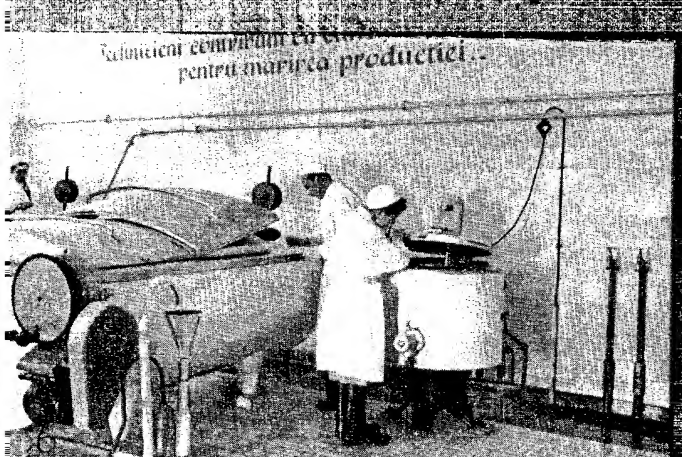
Milk collecting, grading and weighing;
washing, sterilizing and drying of the milk-cans



sterilization by means of high-capacity equipment



radial cooling with large, undulating surfaces



production of ferments and creaming

standard; and we may add that the Rumanian brand has already marked exceptional results.

As regards shape, weight and chemical and organoleptic properties, the Rumanian Swiss cheese and Emmentaler cheese are excellently scoring on international markets.

With a content of fat (in dry extract of at least 45 per cent) and a maturing period of approximately 4 months strictly supervised, this type of dairy products has a compact consistency, uniform, regularly contoured and shining holes, a clean, dry and smooth surface, to cope with the wishes of the most pretentious buyers.

Storage plays a very important role with this item too: darkened refrigerated premises, well air-conditioned with a humidity of roughly 80—85 per cent, ensure a storage under excellent conditions.

Molten cheeses. This sector is a more delicate one as it includes perishable products. They are made from cow-cheese of fine quality but unsuitable for commercialization and subjected to a careful process of transformation.

In this sector too, international brands are fully represented in Rumanian production. It includes round cardboard boxes containing six triangular pieces each and standard parallelepipedic blocks of 0.2 or 1.0 kgs. Let us mention here that the content of fat (in dry extract) ranges between 35—45 per cent, according to quality. Attractive packing—in tinfoil and practical boxes—ensures an excellent make-up.

«Cașcaval». It is a typical product of the Balkans—hence the name of «Fromage Balcan» made from sheep-milk with a great content of fat in dry substance (57—60 per cent).

It is made in shape of cylindrical rolls 7—9 cm thick, with a diameter of 29—32 cm and an average weight of 7 kgs a loaf. The outlook represents the specifics of this brand, a characteristic rind.

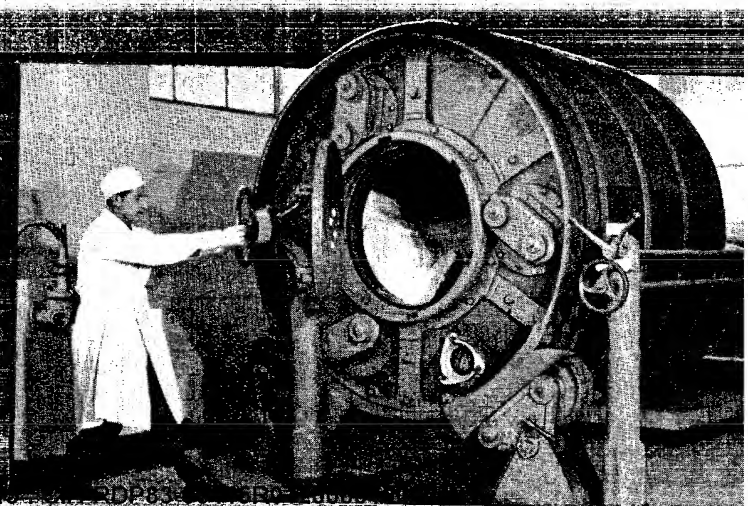
The fermentation must correspond to the coefficient of 30 and the proportion of soluble nitrogen to the total amount of nitrogen.

«Brânză albă». This is another specific product made from sheep milk. It has a remarkably high content of fat and is shipped in casks with pickle, a fact constituting the unusual feature of this product compared to the usual marketable brands.

It is made in parallelepipedic blocks 12—14 cm × 5 cm of white colour without spots.

In concluding we may assert, that the sector of dairy products available for export has become a powerful factor of Rumanian foreign trade on world markets.

Orders are to be addressed to «Prodexport», București, str. Ion Ghica Nr. 3.



Automatic churning

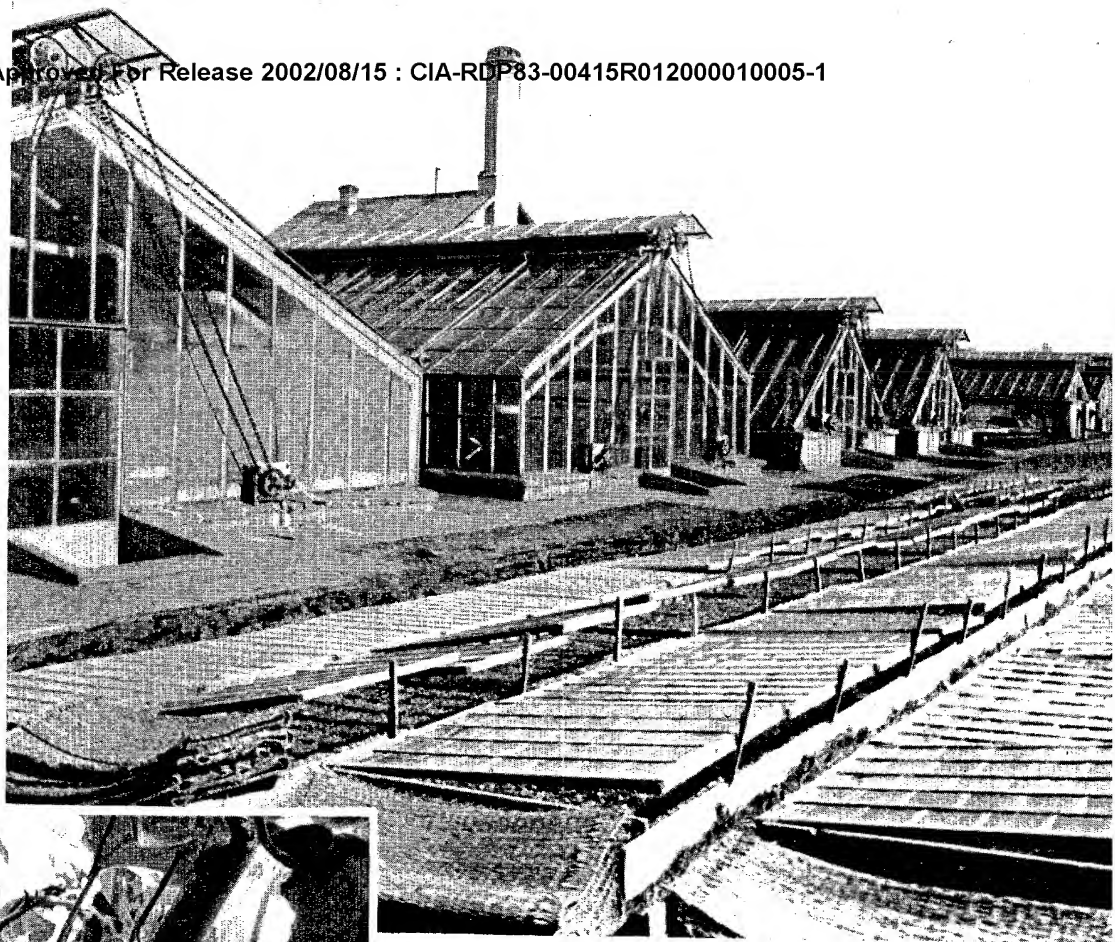


Rumanian dairy products for export



Automatic installation of compressors, pumps and hydrophores *Packing of fresh butter in boxes of 25 kgs. each, lined with sterilized parchment paper*

Hot-houses with up-to-date air-conditioning installations



Young workwoman in a hot-house for vegetables



V E G E T A B L E S A N E X P O R T S T A P L E

THE Rumanian valleys, sheltered from the winds, with their moist marshes and rich soils, are real natural hot-houses, where the most varied kinds of vegetables develop under excellent conditions.

The vast plains round Arad, Timișoara, and along the Danube are renowned for their vegetable cultures; with a rich soil and enough humidity near the surface, vegetables with deep roots can absorb the water single-handed, while for the other kinds irrigation systems are provided.

In recent years, vast cultures of vegetables of the most fertile species with superior quality have been set up. For primeurs, a vast network of hot-house cultures and nurseries has been organised from which we are in a position to offer the earliest varieties of tomatoes and cucumbers from March onward.

In the near future we shall export very large quantities of fresh vegetables under most favourable conditions for our buyers, thanks to mobile car-chilling installations and refrigerated motor-trucks.

In recent years, the cultivation of the most fertile varieties of vegetables has started according to soil and regions, taking into account temperature, air, light and humidity. The seeds have been selected in this country and partly imported so as to have at our disposal the most indicated varieties of vegetables. The State farms treat the seeds against various pests and sow them afterwards in rotation on soils prepared according to advanced Soviet agrotechnical methods and the principles of Williams.

The cultivation methods of weeding, thinning out, hoeing, watering and gathering are selected with great care so as to obtain choice goods for export.

Though the variety and range of our vegetables available for export are far larger, we shall deal here only with items which, as experience has shown so far, are preferred by our buyers abroad and cultivated on a large scale in this country.

Green peas

The varieties «May Miracle», «Sweet-peas», «Express», and «Telephone», are cultivated over vast areas and turning out very satisfactory indeed for export.

The peas are green, crude, have a thin skin and are uniform and sweet.

We are in a position to ship large quantities from the regions of Arad, Banat and Buzău.

Bearing in mind the vast areas cultivated with peas, the gathering and loading in chilled cars, shipments are effected under most favourable conditions.

Beans

Are widely spread in various varieties, dwarf-beans and climbers. We have the following varieties of dwarf-beans:

Golden Dwarf, very productive and early with 5—6 golden-yellowish beans of ovoid shape.

Market Miracle, with very long pods (15—18 cm) without threads.

Matchless Butter, growing in widely extending bushes, with pods of 14—16 cm, fleshy, without threads, yellow-coloured.

Ideal, a small variety with almost transparent fleshy yellow pods.

Triumph, long green pods, without threads, less early.

Climbers,

Sweet Fat, very much appreciated and productive with long pods (18—30 cm); ripe beans are white.

Double Dutch, without threads, tender, with uniform ripening, very productive.

Tomatoes

Are available in large quantities as primeurs and partly in fresh state.

We have the following choice varieties:

Immune, the earliest, productive, large and medium fruit, fleshy, fine and tasty pulp.

Lucullus, crimson colour, average weight per fruit 80—140 grs, regular round shape. Vegetation period 90 days.

Danish Export, hard red fruit of medium size. This variety, very suitable for export, has been very successfully introduced in our country for several years.

Market Miracle, widely cultivated, red fruit of round flat shape.

Cucumbers

We are exporting only the following hot-house varieties:

Russian, very early variety, gathered 80—85 days after sowing. The fruit is short, with prickly protuberances, light-green, tender pulp, very tasty, without bitterness.

Telegraph, large fruit of 50—55 cm length, smooth surface, shining, attractive, tender pulp, greenish-white, slightly bent.

Sweet Capsicum, fresh in the varieties Sugar, Yellow or Kalinkov, green, pyramidal, with triangular sections, very flavoury, stimulates appetite.

Melons

Of a quality highly appreciated for their aroma, taste, and high content of sugar, are offered in the following descriptions:

Ananas-Cantaloup of greenish-orange colour, slightly ragged rind, delicious taste.

Arad Green Melons, small seeds, red, succulent and refreshing pulp.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower exported in the following early varieties:

Early Flagne, export dwarf, cultivated in the Banat, Oltenia and the Craiova and Arad regions.

Cabbage.

This vegetable is exported as primeur in choice varieties:

White Cabbage, vegetation period 60—80 days, average weight 1 kg with a slightly oblong head, and

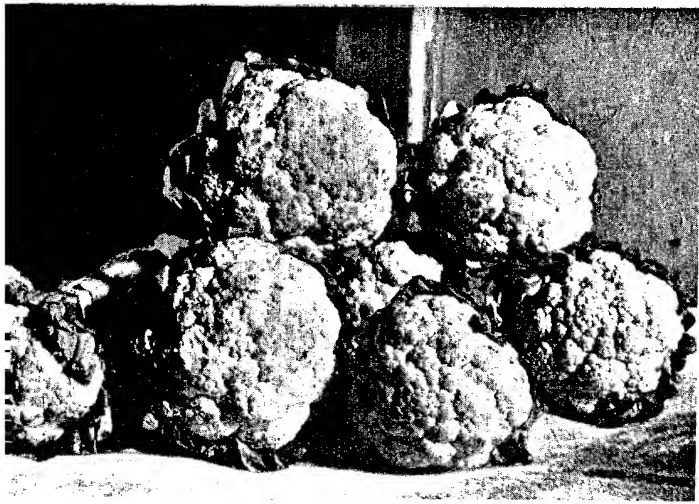
Cabbage No. 1, very early, vegetation period 70 days, full, round, small head of 1—1 ½ kgs weight. Later in the season we are exporting red cabbage, which is excellently suitable for pickles.

Very much in demand on foreign markets is the early *White Russian* variety, an excellent cabbage, very attractive, large full head, available between July 1st and 15th.

The markets of our neighbouring countries are buying large quantities of green onions of superior quality, in fresh state, available late in April and early in May.

A vegetable distributing center for the working population

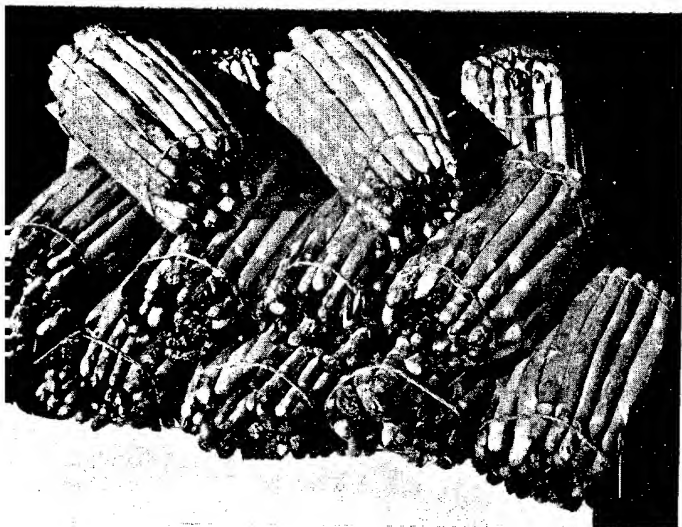




Cauliflower



Mushrooms



Asparagus

We are also offering large quantities of the renowned and matchless dried Banat onions.

Cenad Garlic

Has a big full and solid bulb, and a characteristic skin. The etheric substances contained in this garlic are stimulating the appetite and digestion. Garlic is shipped loose, in bags or less frequently in wreaths.

Horse-radish

With a sharp and pungent taste on account of glucoside contained in it, is growing on various soils in large quantities, without being cultivated.

Mushrooms

We are exporting also important quantities of mushrooms of the species *Agaricus campestris* and *Boletus edulis*, attractively packed and in excellent conditions. Shortly we will offer also other varieties.

In order to benefit all along the year by the nutritious elements contained in vegetables, various methods of preservation are being applied, such as: drying, pickling and tinning. Most suitable for *drying* (dehydration) are potatoes, carrots, onions and cabbage.

The vegetables are dried after being cut into thin slices so as to facilitate the evaporation of the water without loss of the vitamins by prolonged heating.

The drying is carried out in «Imperial» furnaces on the endless band ensuring a large output and complete dehydration, first at a higher and subsequently at a gradually decreasing temperature. As a result, the vegetables keep their natural elasticity and do not taste of burning. The drying of vegetables is carried out up to 12 per cent moisture and that of potatoes, carrots, cabbage and onions up to a maximum of 14 per cent of moisture. The dried vegetables are pressed into bricks and wrapped in cellophane.

The ready-made products have a light, uniform colour of attractive aspect and are elastic, indicating a satisfactory degree of humidity specific of high-quality goods.

Pickled vegetables

We are making also large quantities of stuffed pickles, cucumbers, green tomatoes, capsicum, red cabbage which are fermented mixed and with certain condiments giving them an aromatic and refreshing taste, characteristic of pickles of superior quality. They are packed in special glass-jars or oak-casks.

Tinned vegetables

Our food industry, considerably developed and modernised of late, is making a whole series of tinned vegetables.

Tinned green peas are prepared with special care in large quantities.

We are cultivating special varieties of green peas for packing:

Alaska, with uniform ripening, *Schnabel*, *Paris Miracle*, *Express* and *May Miracle*. The gathering of the varieties with uniform ripening is carried out by combines so as to shorten as much as possible the time between gathering and packing.

The further processing is carried out by means of sorting machines, dressing-machines or brine-tanks with a higher density than that of certain peas with a rich content of sugar. These peas are floating on the surface and are the quality A 1 with a diameter below 7 mm, most in demand on foreign markets.

Subsequently, the peas are sterilized in boxes or glass-jars. To facilitate thermo-penetration during the sterilization and to preserve the vitamins, the ratio between solids and liquids is of 58—60 per cent solids.

Tinned beans. The varieties without threads, highly suitable for packing «Conserva», «Green-Bean» and «Saxa» with straight pods.

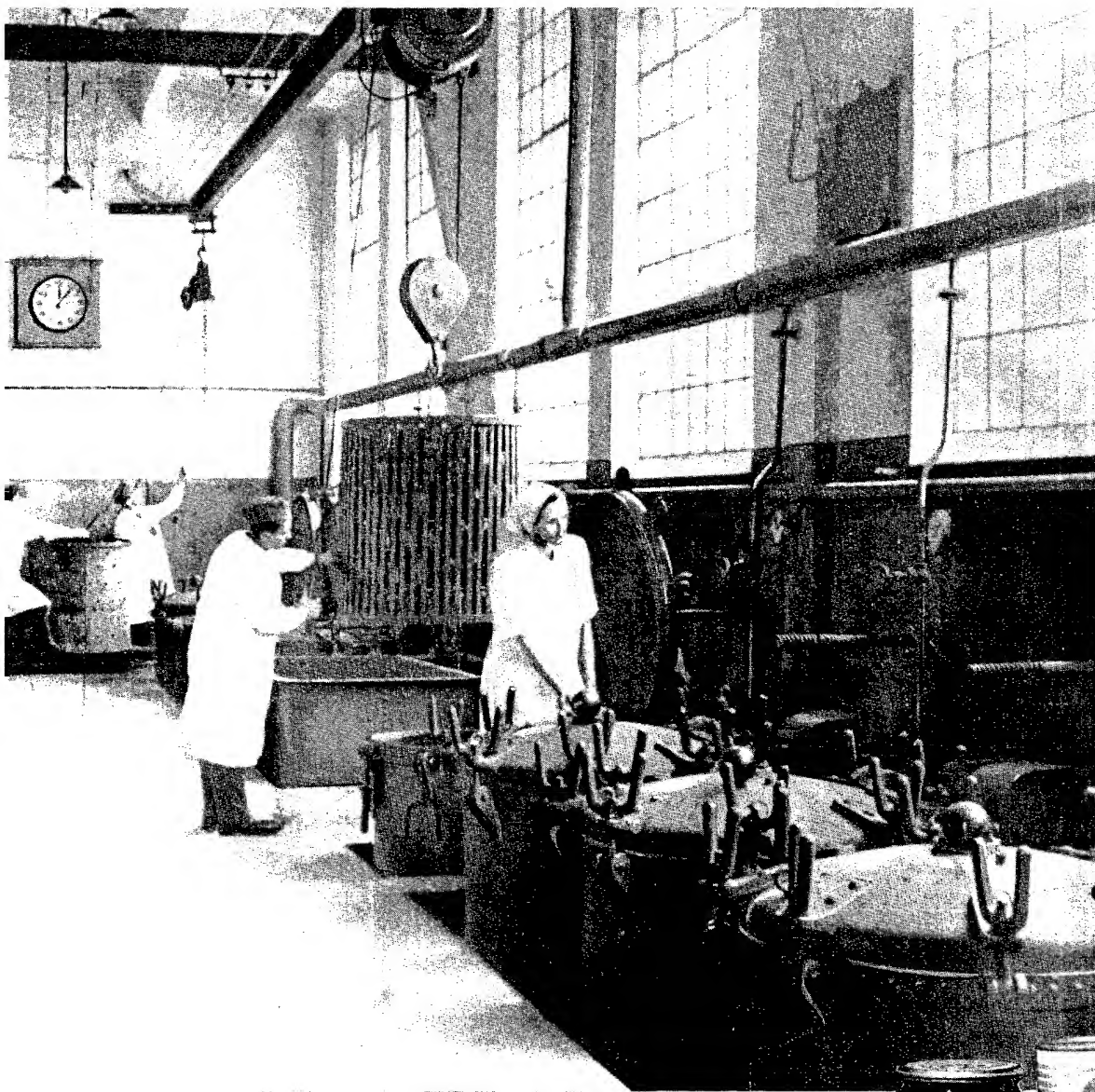
Asparagus

Though we have been exporting so far only small quantities of this tinned vegetable, so much in demand abroad, we have produced and continue to produce important quantities of asparagus in jars and tins.

We are also exporting abroad a series of typically Rumanian tinned vegetables such as: tinned edible pumpkin and gumbo (okra). These products, apart from their attractive aspect, are keeping their colour and qualities almost unchanged by the process of sterilization.

The tinned vegetables called «Ghiveciu» are a mixture of beans, gumbo (okra), tomatoes, edible pumpkins, carrots, sweet capsicum, parsley and some sorts which all together make a very pleasant taste. Each tin is a full dish.

An excellent appetizer is tinned egg-fruit in oil. Apart from tasting deliciously, it stimulates the appetite and is at the same time a very nutritious food. This tinned vegetable is made in large quantities.



*Snapshot from
a vegetable pro-
cessing unit*

Tomato-Products

Of late, tomatoes have been completely industrialized, owing to varieties of tomatoes cultivated in this country, which are very well suited for concentration, having a high degree of dry substance and on account of our highly developed installations equipped with Manzini aggregates, with a large output.

The concentration of tomato-paste is made twofold or threefold, 36—37 per cent dry substance and 30 per cent soluble extract at the refractometer. It goes without saying, that a degree of 42 per cent of dry substance can be attained.

The concentration is effected in « vacuum » appliances which preserve the red colour of the product, thanks to lycopene and the rich content in vitamins A, B, and C.

Tomato-paste of high concentration is shipped in barrels with an admixture of maximum 8 per cent salt, or in boxes of a capacity ranging from 1/10 to 5/1 or in jars of 0.650 kgs. We are also making tomato-juice containing the full quantity of vitamins, a very nutritious food thanks to the elements which it contains and which are easily assimilable.

We are also packing peeled tomatoes with consistent pulp in tins. Our vegetable processing industry is making a large number of tinned and preserved vegetables in various forms; we have mentioned here only some of the most important.

The vegetable sector, so important for the economy of our country, is at present at full swing of development as regards the varieties cultivated, the methods of cultivation and the technological and manufacturing systems, which are steadily being perfected. They enable us to cope with most exigent demands from foreign markets.



FOREIGN TRADE STATE ENTERPRISES

AGROEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Rumanian grain, maize (longalfo, pignoletto, cinquantino, horse teeth), barley, oats, kidney-beans (round, pearled, long and common), green peas and *Victoria* peas, lentils, sunflower seed, soya beans, gourdseed, linseed, hempseed, castor beans, seeds of red trefoil, of lucerne, of millet, of vetch, cakes of sunflower seed, of linseed, of hempseed, dried beet pulp, maize drafts, grain brans, maize and lat seed buds, sorghum, seeds from the Danube Delta, hay from the Carpathians, oil cakes of sunflowerseed.

IMPORTS:

Selected seeds of every kind, for cultivation and industrialisation.

PRODEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Cattle: oxen, sheep, pigs, horses; Meat: chilled and frozen (beef, mutton, pork, horse); Meat Products: Salame (from Sibiu, Italian, *Hunter's Salame*) pressed ham, smoked loin (pork), bacon (cured and smoked); Lard, Pork Dripping, Meat Preserves: tinned ham, pork-chops, scrags, ends, ox-tongues, Vienna sausage, oxen-meat in its gravy, *Leberwurst* (white liver sausage), any other specialities on order; Animal By-Products: sausage-cases (from sheep, pigs, oxen), hair and bristles, horns and hooves; Poultry: refrigerated and frozen (pullets and chicken; fattened geese and ducks, turkeys); Feathers and Downs, Fresh and Preserved Eggs, Dairy Products: butter, sheep-cheese, gruyère, malted cheese, fine cheese on special order; Fish: Danube and sea-fish, fresh and preserved; sturgeon and common fish, preserved in tomato-juice and edible oil; Caviar, Game: refrigerated and frozen; best choice; big and small game, (wild-boars, deer, roes; hares, birds (pheasants, geese and ducks, partridges, cranes), pelicans, cor-morants, hawks, swans a.o.:

IMPORTS:

Coffee (green), cocoa seeds, tea, caraway (cumin) seed, cloves, juniper, bay-leaves, lemons, oranges, olives, marjoram, nutmegs, black pepper, white pepper, cinnamon, currants, vaniline, vanilla-beans, hops, edible gelatine, dates, bananas, almonds, citric acid.

FRUCTEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Fresh Fruit: (grapes, black-cherries, apricots, peaches, summer- and winter-pears and apples; water melons, sweet-melons; Dried Fruit: prunes, apricots, apples, morels, walnuts in the shell, walnut kernels; Preserved Fruit: fruit pulp preserved in dioxide of sulphur: raspberries, strawberries, garden strawberries morels, apples, apricots, plums, quinces; Canned Fruit: Compotes, Jams, Marmalade; Fruit Juice: raspber-ries and morels, in dioxide of sulphur or formic acid; Fruit Paste, Stewed: apricots, apples; Frozen Fruit: Fresh Vegetables: Cucumbers, green pears, cauliflower, turnip-cabbage, leek, gourds, green pepper, French beans, cabbage (white and red), onions (bulbs), garlic (bulbs); Dried Vegetables: onion, garlic; mixed for vegetable soup; carrots, potatoes, white leek, celery leaves and roots, parsley, mushrooms, tomato powder; Canned Vegetables: green peas (surfine and special), French beans (surfine and special), gourd, tomatoes (salted in casks, not salted in cans); Wine: wine, wine distillate, ethylic alcohol, champagne, slibovits, various brandies, concentrated grape juice, plum brandy, Vermouth, wine with alcohol added, liqueur-wine: Starch, Glucose, Sugar, Bee's Honey, Sugar Sweetmeats: bonbons, comfits, tea-cakes, biscuits, Turkish delight.

ROMÂNEXPORT

EXPORTS:

Building Materials: Cement, Gypsum (Plaster of Paris), Marble, Travertine, Mosaic of Marble, Cut Stone, Crushed Stone, Building Stone, Insulating Materials, Earthenware, Slabs and Tiles, Refractory Bricks; Window Glass and Glass-Ware: Window Glass 2 to 7 mm thick, Ribbed Glass, Wired Rolled Glass, Cathedral Glass, House Glassware, Glass Cup Sets, Bottles, Flacons and Flasks, Lighting Glassware (lamp chimneys, lamp globes and shades); Glass Tiles (Rotalith), Glass-Wool, Chinaware, Household Earthen Ware; Metals and Metal Products: Lead, Slag Lead (Antimonial Lead), Metallurgic Zinc, Galvanized Telegraph Wire, Bright Wire, Annealed Wire, Barbed Wire, Wire Rope, Nails, Heating Bodies, Welding Apparatuses, Acetylene Generators, Storm Proof Lamps, Miners' Lamps, Kerosene Wick-Burners, Sewing Machines, Steel Furni-ture, Boilers a. o.; Fittings, Cast Iron Valves, Oxygen Cylinders, Spare Parts for Agricultural Implements; Electrotechnical Products: Storage Batteries, Accumulator Plates, Insulators, Electrical Equipment and Accessories, Telephones, Telephone Exchanges, Lamps and Chandeliers, Electric Irons; Rolling-Stock: Locomotives, Passenger Cars, Tank-Cars, Motor-Railroad Cars, Electric Generators, Semi-Diesel Engines; Textiles: Woollen Plaid, Towels, Blanketing, Machine Rugs, Upholstery Fabrics, Fishing Nets, Fishing Yarn, Hemp, Twine; Furs, Skins, Leather Articles: Astrakhan, grey and black, dried and salted Sheep-Skins, Sheep Fur Coats, Badger, Marten, Squirrel, Muskrat, hare-skins, Minks, Otter Skins, Morocco Leather Manufactures, Travelling-Bags, Brief-Cases, Pocket-Books, Gloves; Medicinal Herbs, Aromatic Herbs, Red Pepper, Lecches, Tobacco, Mineral Water, Salt, Various Waste Products: Silk, Rubber, Leather, Horn, Glass, Electron, Oakum, Rags; Miscellaneous Products: Candles, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, Silver and Silver Plated Goods; Products of Popular Art: Ceramics, Wood-Carvings, National Embroidery, National Dress Blouses, Table Clothes, Table Runners and Milieus, Rumanian Rugs, National Dress Dolls, Aragonit Products; Art Products: Paintings, Stylish Furniture, Jade Objects, Old Silver Ware, China, Rugs; Transformation of Raw Material into Manufactured Goods for the Account of Third Parties: Textiles, Metallurgical Products.

EXPORTLEMN

EXPORTS:

Timber Section: Timber from coniferous trees, (Pine Wood and Fir Wood) and Timber from leave trees (Oak, Beech, Ash, Elm, Lime etc.). Pit Props, Telegraph Poles, Logs, Boxes of every kind, Sound-Board Wood, Bar Wood, Clavier Wood, Violin, Violoncello, Guitar, Mandoline and Contrabass bellies, Splint, Sieve Rims, Leaf Wood (natural, steamed and non-steamed), Oak, Beech, Ash, Elm; Oak and Beech Parquets, Oak and Beech Cask Staves and Heads; Plywood, Panels, Veneers, Wood-Wool, Paper and Cardboard, School and Office Stationery, Sports Outfit; Sports and Pleasure Boats, Motor Boats, Life Boats, Gymnastic Outfit, Tennis Rackets, Skis, etc., Cars, Felloes and Spikes, Lasts for shoes and boots, Wooden Heels and Soles, Wooden Pops, Shuttles, Frames for Paintings, Doors and Windows, Esslingen Blinds, Venetian Blinds, Pre-fabricated Houses, Radio Cabinets, Bent Furniture, Office Furniture, Standardised Furniture, Arts Furni-ture; Paper Section: News Print Paper, Calendered and Super-Calendered Paper, Wood Shavings Paper, Packing Paper, Cigarette Paper, Thin Paper for wrapping Fruit, Cardboard, Thick Cardboard, Press-spahn, Tracing Paper, Ozalide, Filtering, Paraffined and Photographic Paper, Folders, Copy-Books, Writing Blocks, Agendas, Albums and Portfolios, Envelopes, Textile Rolls, Paper Wool, Toilet Paper, Paper Bags and Sacks, Cardboard Boxes; Derivates: Molifan (a tanning material), Viscose (for the Textile Industry).

PETROLEXPOT

EXPORTS:

Extraction benzine, gasoline for aviation, gasoline for motor-cars, heavy petrol and white spirit, power kerosine and kerosine refined, gasoil, paraffinous fuel oil (cracked and not cracked), bitumen, natural bi-tumen, lubricating oil (industrial and mark), consistent grease, paraffins, petroleum, jelly amber, petroleum jelly snow-white, naphthenic acids, ozokerite, manganese ore, zinc concentrates, pyrite concentrates, iron-pyrite block, mica powder.

OF RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

TEHNOIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Means of transport, tractors, agricultural machinery and implements, printing machinery, book-binding machinery and spare parts for same. Ball bearings, roller bearings, balls, technical articles and materials, asbestos, klingerit, mica, cork, technical paper, transmission belts etc. Laboratory equipment and glassware, medical instruments and apparatuses, cinematographic and photographic equipment and materials, optical instruments, meteorological and surveying instruments, office machines and requisites, industrial measuring and testing instruments, current meters (exclusively electric), pressure gauges, revolution counters, physical testing instruments, industrial control instruments, complete sets of boiler control instruments, rubber-tyres and tubes, rubber-goods. Musical instruments, objects of art, clocks.

METALIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Fire Clay, Kaolin, Firebricks, Refractory Cones, Chamotte and Graphite Plugs and Vents (in boulders, powder and flakes), Granulated Magnesite, Refractory Mortar (Silicate, Chamotte, Magnesite, Chromo-magnesite and Antacid), Insulating and Stamping Materials, Feldspar, Fluorspar and Kieselguhr, Pumice Stone, Silica, Steelsand, Abrasives, Corundum and Carborundum Powder, Slate, Graphite Crucibles and accessories, Chamotte Crucibles, Chamotte Plate, Grinding Stones, Polishing Files, Corundum Matrices, Millstones, Edge-Runner Stones, Refining and Defibrating Stones; Ferro-Alloys (Ferro-Chrome, Ferro-Molibdenum etc.); Pig-Iron (White, Grey, Hematite, Silicate, Spiegel); Silica, Metallic Manganese, Scrap Iron, Material for Electric Bulbs (Argon, Neon-Spectral, Argon-Spectral B. Gases); Aluminium, crude and in plates, bands, sheets, powder, rolled and wire; Tin-foil, Antimony, Cadmium, Kobalt, Electrolytic Copper and Blister, Phosphoric Copper, Duraluminium, Magnesium, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Sodium, Tin, electrolytic Zinc, Zincplates, Platinum, Gold, Steels and Steel Alloys: High Speed Steels, Alloyed-Construction Steels, Spring Steel, Special Steels and Pipes from Special Steels; Welding Electrodes, Welding Materials, Welding Accessories, Electrode Envelope, drawn white and galvanised Steel Wire, Traction Cables, Hard Metals, Cold Rolled Steel Stripe, Construction Steel Plate, Metallic Sieves, Non-Ferrous Wires, Soft Steel, Steel Plates, Chains and Rails for Railways and Tramways, Track Material.

MAŠINIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Machinery and Installations for the Textile Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Leather Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Food Industry, Machinery and Sundry Tools (Turning Lathes, Planing Machines, Milling Machines, Presses, Hammers etc.), Machinery and Installations for the Steel and Iron Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Chemical Industry, Machinery and Installations for the Paper and Timber Industry, Elevators, Cranes etc., sundry other tools.

INDUSTRIALIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Iron ore, chrome ore, baryte, foundry and metallurgical coke, mining equipment, oil field and industrial equipment, fittings and pipe-joints, boiler-fittings, tubular goods, various pumps, fans, flexible rubbing, Diesel engines, internal combustion engines, air and gas compressors, rolling-stock, marine equipment, locomotives, various types, lubricating oil and grease for aircraft.

ENERGOIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Electric Materials for low tension current, Radio Valves and spare parts, Radio-Receiving Sets, Telephonic and Telegraphic Materials, Equipment, Telephone Exchanges, Telecommunication Materials, Measuring Instruments for Laboratories and Industries, Electric Materials for High Tension Current; Motors, Transformers and Rectifiers, Electric Furnaces, Elevators, Machines for the Electrotechnical Industry, Thermoelectric and Hydroelectric Power Stations, Electric Generating Sets, Turbo-Generators, Industrial Steam Boilers, Electric Welding Generating Sets, Converters and Transformers.

CHIMIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Chemicals, pharmaceutical substances and preparations, dye-stuffs and pigments, etheric oils, natural and synthetic plastics, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides.

EXPORTS:

Amylacetate, Butyro-Acetate, Methyl-Acetate, Acetone, Crystalline and Technical Acetic Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Lactic Acid, Sulphuric Acid; Amylic, Butyric, Ethylic and Methyl Alcohol, Ammonia, Benzonite, Bicarbonate of Sodium, Calcium-Carbide, Calcium Carbonate, Chloride of Calcium, Bone-Glue, Hide-Glue, Formaldehyde, Glycerine, Chloride of Zinc, Die-Stuffs for the leather and textile industry, Sulphamyllic Acid, Dinitrochlorobenzol, Toluybendiamin, Aniline-Oil, Licharge, Litopone, Minium, Lamp-Black, Ammoniumnitrate, Silvernitrate, Oleic Acid, Zinc-Oxide, bleaching earths, Paraformaldehyde, Sodium Silicate, Calcinated Soda, Ash Soda, Zincstearate, Stearin, Aluminiumsulphate, Ammoniumsulphate, Copper sulphate, Ironsulphate, Magnesiumsulphate, Sodiumsulphate, Sodiumsulphite. Galenic Products: Plasters, Extracts, Phil-Medicines, Tablets, Tinctures. Chemical Products (according to pharmaceutical prescriptions): Acetate of Lead, Chlorate of Calcium, Gluconic Calcium pro injectione, Sodium Chlorate, Hexaphosphate, Sulphuric Ether pro narcosi, Acetic Ether, Pure Chloroform, Chloroform pro narcosi; Opothapeutic Products: Fel Tauri, Folliculin, Ovarii Pulvis, Thyroidea Pulvis, Catgut; Patent Medicines: Antiasthmatic, Cardiac, Hypotensive, antihemorrhagic, opootherapeutic, tonic-nutritive etc.

TEXTILIMPORT

IMPORTS:

Textile Raw Materials: Wool, Cotton, Cellofibre, Jute, Sisal, Flax, Hemp, Ramie, Woolshreds; Semi-Manufactured Textile Materials: Fabrics of Wool, Cotton, Cellofibre, Flax, Hemp, Sisal, Manila, Silk, Nylon etc.; Manufactured Textile Goods: Fabrics of Wool, Cotton, Cellofibre, Technical Fabrics; Raw Hides; Tanning Materials.

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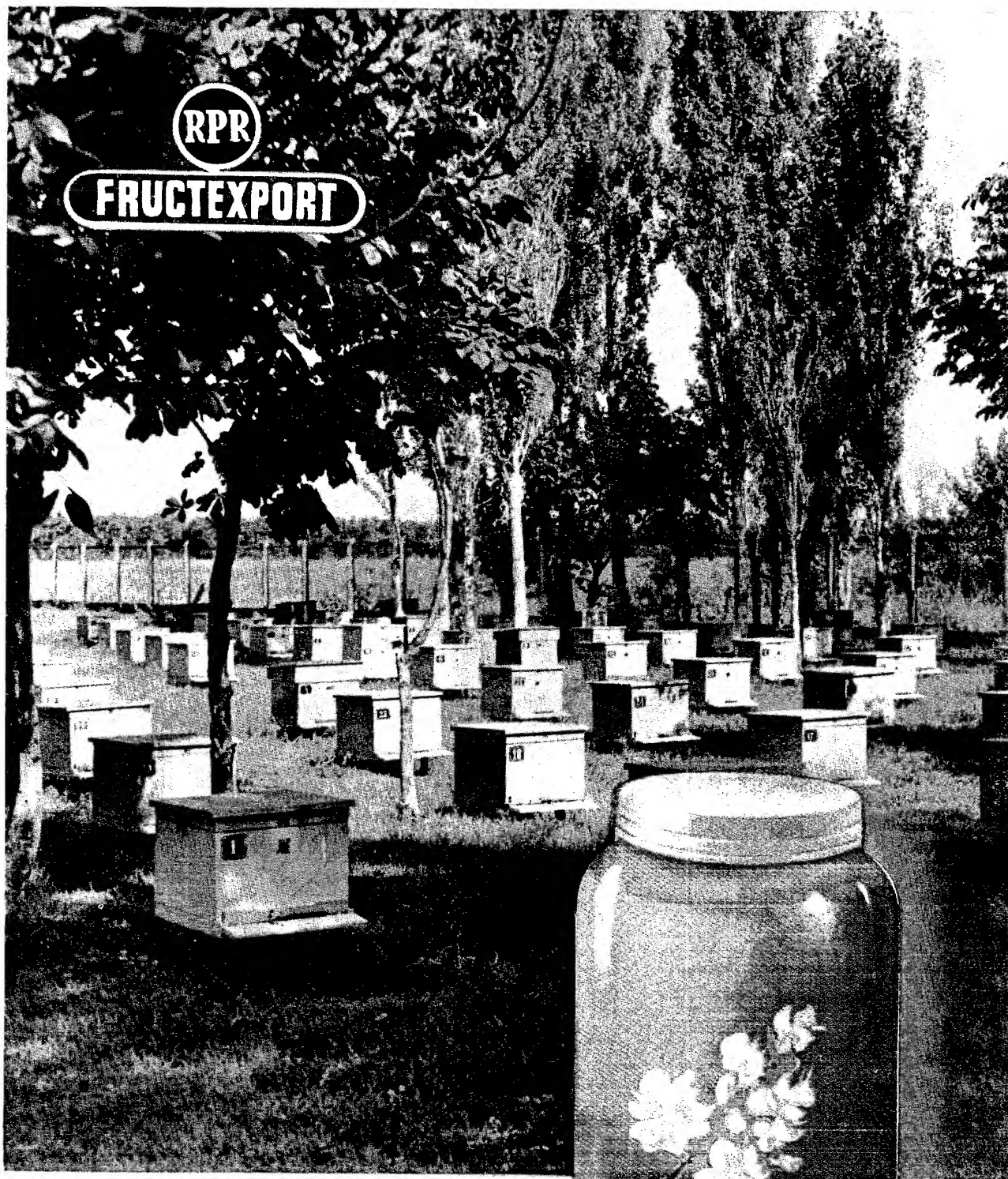
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*The skill and artistic sense of Rumanian
handicraft is manifest above all in the making
of wooden objects.*



ROMANOEXPORT